The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,075—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th Aug.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th „
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th „
B.L. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	17th „
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2d Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	9th „
B.L. BRITANIA	6525	J. I. Parfitt	16th „
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	23rd „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th „
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.L. EGYPT	8000	…………	13th „

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

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Bombay, 10th July, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossevic	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	Sept.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

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	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	21st Aug. 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	27th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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S. S. Dec. BALDUINO……………17th Aug. 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

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Rs. 550	Rs. 335	Rs. 150.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 19th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 13th August.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 13th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 13th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND BEIRA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 13th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Beira, in the foregoing or any order.

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SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.

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„ treble „ „ „	6 4	7 0
Ayers' treble Seam, practice, Halved …… „	3 12	4 4
Eclipse Composition …… „	2 0	2 4
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Boys …… „	1 8	1 11

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NOTICE—THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors.
4.—To elect Auditors.
5.—To ask the meeting to allow the Directors to take steps for securing a permanent Building on the Esplanade for the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 1st proximo, inclusive.

By Order of the Directors
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, August 12th, 1897.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Twenty-third Dividend at the rate of Rs. 22 per share has been declared and will be payable on and after Wednesday the 18th instant to shareholders on the Register on the 11th Idem, on production of their sharecertificates.

This Dividend will be paid to shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8 Forbes Street, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., on week days and 11 a.m., and 1 p.m., on Saturdays and to shareholders in Calcutta by Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., of that city at their Office, 04 Clive Street.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 11th August 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KANJEE ANANDJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

GOPALJEE CULLIANJEE, VALABHDAS, RAGHOWJEE and MURARJEE ANANDJEE, the Surviving Executor, named in the said Will.......................... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixty-first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
D. B. BINNING,
The 3rd day of August 1897.
Messrs. PESTONJI RUSTIM & KOLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

ASQUITH & LORD,
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Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

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Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Old Imambara, Jail Road, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Ebrahim Haji Esmail, consisting of—

Paper cutting presses, wooden and iron presses, polishing machine, lithographic stones, book pressing machines, copper vessels, scissors, wooden and tin tubs, marble, wooden and stone slabs, hammers, blackwood wardrobe, glass door cupboards, wooden boxes, clock, iron wheel, wooden benches, mail phaeton, dog-cart, &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., a collection of fancy articles, such as flower vases, flower pots, centre pieces, table ornaments, liquor, water, and tea services, plush ladies' companions, writing desks, inkstands, scent cases, albums, mechanical toys, etc.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Blackwood and teakwood furniture, consisting of drawing-room, dressing and washhand tables, sofas and chairs, whatnot, teapoys, wardrobe, almyrah, bedstead, easy, arm and without arm chairs, etc.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte.
The property of a deceased gentleman—
1 gold Albert chain with seal attached.
1 gentleman's finger ring.
1 keeper ring, 1 cameo scarf pin, and 2 gold solitaires.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 light Victoria.
1 new Hudsons' pneumatic safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF IVORY RINGS, CENTRES, AND HOLLOWS.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Hajee Ahmed Khan Mahomed—

T 1946 A—1 case } ivory ball rings.
1946 B—1 case }
16:07—1 case ivory flat centres.
16497—1 case ivory ball hollows E.
T & S 104—1 cask ivory round hard centres.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KHUTERALI STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY next, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Jetha Raja, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Ramchundra Cashinath, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the identure of mortgage, dated the 25th day of July, 1890, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of ground, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khuterali, outside the Fort, and in the sub district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 7515, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1008 and Street No. 8, and bounded on the east by Khuterali Street, on the west by Jetaker's oart on the south by the house of Chintoo Nana, and on the north by the house of Babajee Sadoba, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor, Ramchundra Cashinath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messers, Mansukhlal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 12th August, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome suits of drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, cabinets with mirrors, (Wimbridge's) splendid sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer, handsome Japanese jar and vases, rich oil-paintings, beautiful table ornaments and vases, standard lamps, Brussels hall carpet, best plated-glass and porcelain ware, matting, chicks, copper utensils, 1 dog-cart with pony, 1 victoria with 2 ponies, etc., etc., the property of the late H. NEWTON, Esq., Water Works Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Mahaluxmee, the whole of the above artistically designed furniture, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, &c.

By order by C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Aga Mahomed Ali Kashani, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17 August, 1879, at 2 p.m., at old Modikhana, Fort, consisting of writing table, chairs, iron treasury safe, clock, cot with bedding, chest of drawers, copying press, wooden safe, small plated plates, spittoon, kettle, copper pots, earthern jars, envelopes, blank books, German teapot, longcloth, looking glass, empty tin box, tub, glasses, &c.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF OLD BUILDINGS FOR REMOVAL AND EMPTY K. OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs, MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell, for removal, by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, 1897, at 2-30 p.m., on the premises, the materials of the old Municipal Fire Brigade Building, standing on the Upper Duncan Road.

Also at 3-30 p.m., on the premises, for removal, the materials of an old building, now used as Streets and Buildings Department Office in the compound of the Municipal "D" Ward Office, at Gowalia Tank Road.

Also at 4 p.m., at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo, a lot of empty K Oil boxes with tins.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 12th August, 1897.

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WANTED,

A STEWARD, well up in accounts, for the Poona Gymkhana Club, on a salary of Rs. 70 a month, with yearly increase of Rs. 10 up to Rs. 120.

Candidate to give (Rs. 1,000) one thousand in cash Security.

The appointment to be a temporary one for six months with the chance of confirmation.

Applications will be received by the Honorary Secretary at the Gymkhana Club Office, up to 13th August.

C. F. MURRAY, CAPTAIN,
Honorary Secretary.
Poona Gymkhana Club, 5th Aug., 1897.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year

Application to

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Give a dose to your servants also, and they will not fall sick and leave you.

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12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

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WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

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Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs, 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board.)
F D. STRANACK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 20th July, 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on MONDAY, 16th instant, at 4 P.M., to consider a Telegram from the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in connection with the proposed hour of departure of the Homeward Mail Steamer from Bombay under the new Contract with the P. and O. S. N. Company, which comes into force from 1st February 1898.

By order of the Committee.
C. J. MICHAEL,
Assistant Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 11th August 1897.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF SECOND CALL.

AT a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on the 25th June, 1897, it was resolved that the SECOND CALL of Rs. 100 per Share should be made, and be payable on or before the 14th August, 1897.

If any Shareholder fail to pay this Call by the 14th August, 1897, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged from that date to the time of actual payment.

Shareholders are requested to remit to us the amount due on the above Call, either in Currency Notes, by Postal Order, by Cheque, or by Draft payable in Bombay, with the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the Company will hold monthly Sales, by Tender, of the following :—

TOOLS AND MACHINERY NOT FURTHER REQUIRED.
SCRAP, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, BRASS AND COPPER.

2. For further particulars and tender forms application should be made to the undersigned.

By Order,
AG. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 4th August, 1897.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received upto WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1897, for the supply of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year, commencing from 1st January 1898.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN-MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 28th July, 1897.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 11-58m. Low Water, 5-11m., 5-57a.
B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Gymkhana Dance.
Municipal Standing Committee, special meeting.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a game, this evening. All those members having coloured jerseys are requested to wear them. There will be no game on Monday next.

LECTURE.—A lecture for English-speaking Indians, especially students, will be given in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Grant Road, at 6 o'clock, this evening, by Mr. Frank Anderson, B.A. Subject: "Human Depravity."

ORGAN RECITAL.—Although the weather was very showery there was a large congregation at St. Thomas' Cathedral, last evening, on the occasion of the organ recital by Mr. F. Seymour Dove, organist of the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. The recital, which included sacred solos by Mr. G. Evans and Mr. H. Harrington, was a very pleasing musical performance.

BURGLARY AT TANA LANE.—Girjashunker Cashiram, residing on the second floor of a house, at Tana Lane, has reported to the police that he locked the door of his room on Wednesday night and went to a theatre in the Fort. When he returned home, at 2 o'clock, he found his place had been broken into by wrenching the lock off the door, and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 80, stolen from a cupboard, which had also been forced open.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—Mr. Allan E. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Middle Colaba, touching the death of Kondee, a Hindu widow, aged forty years, residing at Victoria Bunder. The deceased was employed as a labourer on the Staff-Sergeant quarters, which are now being constructed at Colaba. On Wednesday afternoon, Kondee was ascending the ladder of the scaffolding, with a basket of mortar, when her foot slipped, and she fell headlong on to the ground below, fracturing her left temple. She died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March of the Peers	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Selection from	The Geisha	Sidney Jones
Graceful Dance	Dulcie	Cecile Tovey
Fantasia	The Rose of Castille	Balfe
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel
Galop	Vivacity	Craggio

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL RESULT OF AN INJURY.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Sonapore burning-ground, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Govind Bheeva, aged seventeen years, employed as a labourer on board the steam-ship Kuim. On the 6th instant, the deceased was standing near a winch, looking down into the hold to see the cargo being properly lowered. Suddenly a sling of boxes was lowered, when the deceased, losing his balance, accidentally put his left hand on the cog-wheel of the winch, with the result that two fingers of that hand were crushed. He was treated at home, and appeared to be doing well, until Tuesday last, when symptoms of tetanus set in, and he died on the following morning. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—The case of Thana Municipality *vs.* editor of the *Arovodnya* will be tried by the First Class Magistrate, of Thana, on the 17th instant. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, vakil of the High Court, will appear for the prosecution, and Mr. Chaphekar, pleader, District Court, defend the accused.—Mr. Shripat Mahipat Vaidya, student of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, and Messrs. Shivram Pandoorung Mathoor and Janardhan Govind Naik, of the Vernacular Middle School Thana, have successfully passed the School of Arts examination in Bombay.—The case of the two Katorees, who had murdered the postal-runner, on the road between Manore and Paighar, in Kelva-Mahim Taluka, in July last, have been tried by the Sessions Judge, Thana. The first offender in the case was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, and the second to transportation for ten years.—A portion of the public road, belonging to the P. W. D., between Kalyan and Bhewndi, was washed away during the heavy rains of last week. The tongas of passengers are daily put to great difficulty in passing over the place.—It is under contemplation to remove about three hundred convicts from the Thana Jail, and to lodge them in the new buildings of the Lunatic Asylum at Nawapada, on account of the outbreak of cholera among the prisoners. There were twenty-six cases of cholera and twenty-three deaths during the past week in Thana.

THE DAIVADNYA COMMUNITY.—An entertainment and addresses of the Daivadnya community to Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balcrishnaji Pitale, J.P., Baroda State Vakil, and to Mr. Harischandra Pandurungji Pitale, J. P., postponed on account of domestic affliction in the former's family, at his desire, have been arranged. On the invitation of Shet Harischundra Moroba, the head of the Daivadnya community, and forty leading members, a large meeting of the Daivadnya community was held, on Wednesday, at the residence of Messrs. Vasantrao and Wamanrao Nana Moroba Sardar, on Pallow Road, at 9-30 p.m. On the motion of Mr. Pandurung Ramchundraji Kale, seconded by Mr. Balcrishna Sadashivji, Mr. Harischandra Moroba was called to the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings in an appropriate speech, congratulated them on their meeting after the plague, and referred to the claims on the community of the two gentlemen recently honoured by the British Government, and showed that it was just and proper that an opportunity should be taken to mark the community's sense of its appreciation of their sterling worth. The speaker concluded by the observation that in honouring Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale and Mr. Harischandrajee, the Daivadnya community was honouring itself. The bungalow of Mr. Ramshunker Govindrao, next to the late Hon. J. Shunkershet Wada, was fixed as the place for the entertainment to take place within the next fortnight on a date to be settled in consultation with Messrs. Pitale. A strong and influential committee was appointed to make arrangements and to collect funds for the occasion. After passing the necessary resolutions, thanks were voted to the chair by Mr. Narayen Gopinathji, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen. The distribution of *pan-sopari* concluded the interesting proceedings at a late hour.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

MEETING OF PORTUGUESE CITIZENS.

THE lamentable state of the administration in Goa has been for some time exercising the minds of men of leading in the Portuguese community at Bombay, who, taking advantage of the expected arrival of Colonel Machado, the Governor-General-elect of Portuguese India, convened a meeting at the Instituto Luso-Indiano, at 7 p.m., yesterday. Dr. J. A. da Gama presided, and briefly explained to the audience the object of the meeting. Mr. L. Mascarenhas in a short but lucid speech placed before the meeting the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Goa, and proposed that a committee be appointed to welcome his Excellency on his arrival, and to place before him and the Portuguese press generally the actual deplorable situation in Goa, and that the following gentlemen be requetsed to serve on the Committee: The Very Revd. Canons M. Faria and D. Lobo; Very Revds. C. F. De Souza and J. B. Continho; Drs. da Gama, Viegas, Fylinto de Souza, and P. J. de Souza; and Messrs. L. J. de Lima, J. F. Menezes, B. X. Furtado, L. M. Furtado, J. J. de Souza, and L. Mascarenhas. The proposition, which was seconded by Mr. Leopold da Gama, was carried unanimously.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

A SMALL company of fishermen were seated in a Cardiff hostel. They were telling fish stories. "The most exciting day's sports I ever had," said one of the company, an American, "was when I was off Labrador. I was with two others; each had two rods, and we were simply pulling out fish as fast as ever we could put in our lines. I forget," he added, in a thoughtful tone, "what those fish were." "Whales," suggested an Englishman, with an attempt to be sarcastic. "Whales?" said the Yankee, with a depreciatory wave of his hand, "why, man, we were baiting with whales!"

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

EXECUTION OF FIVE CONVICTS.

AN IMMENSE THRONG OF SPECTATORS.

INCIDENTS OF THE EXECUTION.

BHURIA BAWA MAHARAJ, Bhinda Avasari, Ramdeen Luxumon, Ramnarayen Ballakidass, and Dwarka Avasari, the five prisoners who were condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the law at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, for committing double murder at Walkeshwar, were executed, yesterday morning, on the gallows erected on the western side of her Majesty's Common Prison, Oomercarry. The event, which was erroneously believed to be an unprecedented one, was awaited with considerable interest by a very large crowd of people who had assembled on the triangular roadways in front of the gallows, anxious to satisfy their morbid curiosity. The crowd was believed to be the largest that had ever assembled in Bombay to witness condemned felons paying the extreme penalty of the law. The information which we published in our issue of Thursday last, that a petition on behalf of the condemned persons had been forwarded to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, gave rise a a good deal of speculation amongst the public as to the date of the execution. But this was set at rest by the Government Resolution which was issued on Wednesday morning, and the purport of which was given in our yesterday's issue. From the early morning groups of spectators were seen making their way towards the Jail, where they swarmed like bees, and by 7 o'clock the Jail Road from the south-west corner of the Babulla Tank to the point where it ends in a triangular form abutting on the western wall of the Jail, was packed by an impenetrable mass of human beings. Many on-lookers had taken up their seats on the branches of trees and adjacent walls, overlooking the gallows. It being the Cocoanut holiday, and private and public offices as well as mills and factories being closed, the opportunity was taken to witness the execution by a large number of mill-hands and labourers, who formed the major part of the crowd. The weather remained bright and clear, the rain holding off.

Superintendent Sweeny was early on the scene with a large number of European Police officers and a body of armed and foot policemen. A triangular cordon was drawn up in front of the gallows to prevent the crowd of eager spectators from rushing towards the screen which enclosed it. The police arrangements were perfect, and made on a scale large enough to put down any excited demonstration. Mr. H. G. Gell, the Acting Commissioner of Police, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, of the Criminal Investigation Department, were present.

Within the jail premises preparations had been made by Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, the Resident Superintendent, to carry out the execution in a decent and regular manner, and to expedite the repugnant deed as much as possible. The services of four extra men to do the duty of hangmen were requisitioned. The work was promptly carried out without any delay.

The details of the terrible double murders, for which Bhuria Bawa and his four Purdasee accomplices have had to pay, have been published in these columns, and are so fresh in the minds of our readers that they need no recapitulation. The murderers had broken into the house of the victims with the premeditated object of taking possession of jewellery, but when Morarji Bhooja and his sister awoke on hearing the noise created by the intruders, the latter most diabolically smothered them to death. After the criminals had been sentenced to death by the Sessions Court, they were taken to the Common Jail and handed over to Superintendent Mackenzie, who incarcerated them in the condemned cell.

As there are only four cells in the jail, two prisoners had to be kept in one of them. This arrangement, however, could not be continued, for one of the two prisoners placed together, Dwarkaprasad Avasari, commenced inciting his comrade not to take food. He also intimidated his warder, whenever he went to him in the ordinary course of his duty. In consequence of this violent demeanour, he was removed from the cell, and confined in the trial yard, away from the other ill-fated men.

During their enquiry before the coroner and their trial before the magistrate all the convicts incriminated and implicated one another, and sometimes they exhibited such violent temper, that they had to be handcuffed during the proceedings. However, after the incarceration their conduct was calm with the exception of that of the prisoner Dwarkaprasad. They continued to unanimously declare their innocence of the crime. Their appetites did not seem to be affected at all.

The execution was originally fixed by the presiding judge to come off on the 24th of July last. But the prisoners sent a petition, through Mr. Mackenzie, to the local Government, requesting the mitigation of their capital sentences. The convicts appeared to be sanguine that their joint prayers would meet a favourable consideration, but on the 22nd July, two days before the date of the execution, the Government sent a reply, rejecting the petition and appointing the 9th of August as the day to carry out the capital sentences. On the reply being communicated to the prisoners, they requested Mr. Mackenzie to send a petition on their behalf to his Excellency the Viceroy. This was done, and an answer was received on the 10th instant, rejecting the petition and fixing yesterday as the final day for the execution of the prisoners. These rejections, however, did not produce any effect on the prisoners, who continued to partake of their meals heartily. Only one prisoner, Bhindaprasad appeared to be sullen and dejected.

The first prisoner, Bhuria Bawa, who took a foremost part in the murders, was a religious ascetic. He and his relatives were under the impression that he being a spiritual guide of the Bunias, the Government could not hang him. In this idea all the prisoners and their relatives agreed, and then through their vakil, Mr. K. K. Suntoke, sent an appeal to be forwarded to her Majesty the Queen, to the Government of India, on the 31st July last. A reply to this petition was received from the Viceroy, stating that the petition, addressed to her Majesty the Queen, could not reach its destination, before the date fixed for the execution, and that it did not set forth any consideration which would in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council be likely to cause her Majesty to take a different view of the case from that taken by the local Government and the Government of India. The petition was, therefore, withheld in accordance with the Government Resolution, dated the 9th October 1893, and the Superintendent of the Jail was ordered to carry out the sentences on the 12th instant, as already fixed. This final reply was communicated to the prisoners who took it calmly and appeared to be resigned to their fate.

During their incarceration in the Jail, the prisoners were visited by their relatives and friends. The Bawa's son visited him on two occasions. The prisoners Bhinda and Dwarka had parents and sisters, all of whom paid them visits in the Jail on different occasions. Ramnarayen had only a brother, who saw him twice in Jail, while Ramdeen had no one to console him there except a friend, who visited him once. Ramdeen was a stalwart looking man, and had been the most turbulent of the prisoners during the enquiry, but after the trial he became a changed man. During their imprisonment they did not ask for any spiritual ministrations. After the final reply was received, the relations and friends of all the prisoners were informed through the jail authorities, and they all came on the previous afternoon to bid good-bye to the men.

After the final date for the execution was fixed by the Government of India, Mr. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Jail, wrote to the Executive Engineer's Department to make the necessary arrangements. A bamboo screen was put up, and the gallows which had already been made capable of executing six persons, was tested by means of weights, and found to be safe. New ropes were adjusted to the beams projecting overhead. The pit below the gallows, not being large enough, was extended. This excavation which has been in existence for the last few years only, was originally made by Mr. Mackenzie, with a view of giving a longer drop to the condemned prisoners.

As the prisoners' conduct was violent during their trial, the authorities anticipated some trouble at the jail, and consequently had asked the Commissioner of Police for assistance. This was given [illegible] three stalwart police officers, Inspectors Hurst, Baker, and Walton, were sent to the jail to assist the authorities at the time of the execution.

All the prisoners awoke as usual, yesterday morning, and took their baths. At 7 o'clock, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, medical officer in charge of the Jail, arrived, and a few minutes before the hour fixed for the execution, the prisoners were pinioned in the condemned cells. They submitted to this operation quietly, and at about 7-20 a.m. were brought out of the cells; each prisoner being in charge of two police ramosees and a hangman. It might here be stated that the number of police ramosees on duty in the Jail not being sufficient for the occasion, extra men were requisitioned from the Commissioner of Police. The prisoners were drawn up in the Jail yard in the following order:—Bhuria Bawa 1, Bhindaprasad 2, Ramdeen 3, Ramnarayen 4, and Dwarkaprasad 5. There were also present in the yard Mr. Mackenzie, Dr. Waters, representatives of the Press, the three police officers, Foreign correspondents, and men of the Executive Engineer's Department. In the presence of this assembly, Mr. Mackenzie read out to the prisoners the death warrant, signed by Mr. Justice Fulton, and also the petitions made by the prisoners and the replies received from the two Governments. These were interpreted to the prisoners by the Native jailor, Mr. Bhagwantrao. Mr. Mackenzie then asked the prisoners whether they had anything to say why the sentences should not be executed.

All the prisoners remained gloomy and silent, but one of them, Bhinda, protested his innocence, stating that proper justice was not done to him, and that their petition ought to have been forwarded to the Queen. The prisoners were then marched off in a single file to the scaffold, headed by the hangmen, the procession consisting of Mr. Mackenzie, Dr. Waters, representatives of the Press, Foreign correspondents, and the police officers. The convicts mounted the scaffold with firm steps in their original order. On the prisoners taking their respective stand on the gallows, the crowd hailed their appearances with half-suppressed murmurs and gestures. As the screen enclosing the gallows was not on this occasion put up to its usual height, the prisoners were visible up to their waists to the spectators outside the screen. Bhuria Bawa, on taking his stand on the gallows, asked the hangman to draw the cap over his face before the noose was adjusted. This was done. The nooses were then adjusted round the neck of all the prisoners and caps were drawn over their faces. While this operation was being carried out the two brothers, Dwarkaprasad and Bhindaprasad, called out each other's name as if to bid adieu. Bhuria Bawa commenced muttering prayers, while Bhinda remembered his Maker whom he called "Dwarkanath Swamee Shri Krishna Bhaia." After the nooses had been adjusted which was the work of a very few moments, Mr. Mackenzie made a signal. The lever was pulled, and the doomed men were launched into eternity, all being over within a minute. After life had been pronounced to be extinct by Dr. Waters, the bodies remained hanging for the regulation period, and were then handed over to the relatives of the men.

PREVIOUS WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS.

An execution on a similarly large scale was carried out in Bombay about fifty-[illegible] years ago. It is stated that a vessel, containing a large number of convicts, left Bombay for the Andaman Islands. during the voyage the convicts revolted, overpowered the crew, slaughtered the captain and engineers, leaving an officer and a small number of crew alive. Having thus obtained the mastery of the vessel, the convicts, many of whom, were Persians and Africans, ordered the surviving officer to steer the vessel to some Persian coast, where they might easily land. The officer assented, but with commendable tact and daring brought the vessel to Bombay, and on entering the harbour, hoisted up the danger signal. The vessel was immediately boarded by a detachment of blue-jackets, and the convicts, who had been all along through sheer ignorance, unaware of the course taken by the vessel, were taken charge of. They were tried, and six of them were condemned to death, and executed on the same gallows.

In the year 1866, four European foreigners were executed on the some gallows fo murdering four Marwarees in Khoja Street. In the month of August, 1890, three natives—two Mahomadans and one Hindu—paid the extreme penalty of law for murdering a young Hindu.

THE EFFORTS TO OBTAIN RIPRIEVE.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, who had telegraphed to her Majesty, on behalf of the three prisoners, viz. Dwarka Prasad Avasari, his brother, Bhinda Prasad, and Ram Narayen, was seen early in the morning standing at the eastern gate of the Common Jail, with a bundle of documents in his hand. The pleader stated that he had telegraphed to her Majesty, and no reply had been received. He then showed our representative the telegrams he had sent and the reply received from the Government. From these documents, it appears, that the pleader wired to her Majesty at 10 a.m., on the 10th instant, stating that these three men are to be hanged on the 12th idem, and added: "They are innocent of the offence. Appeal to your Majesty coming by next mail. Postpone date of hanging, otherwise innocent persons will lose their lives. Send reply Governor of Bombay. Reply prepaid." At the same time, Mr. Suntoke sent one urgent telegram to his Excellency the Governor, informing him that a telegram had been forwarded to her Majesty for postponement of the execution. This message was next day followed up by another as follows:—"No reply to yesterday's telegram? anxiously awaiting. Has reply from Queen arrived. Are sentences to be executed to-morrow?" To this message Mr. Suntoke received a reply, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday from the Private Secretary to the Governor, as under:—Your telegram and letter sent to Judicial Department for disposal. On an enquiry at the jail, yesterday morning, the pleader was shown by Mr. Mackenzie the Government Resolution, declining to interfere with the sentences.

THE COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

NEW arrivals in Bombay from the West might have noticed yesterday, on the Esplanade, a vast collection of natives of all classes celebrating in their own peculiar way a national festival. People of all ages, on foot, in carriages, and tram-cars, converged towards the Esplanade from all parts of the city, dressed in their holiday attire, the children bedecked with their ornaments, and most of them carrying cocoanuts and flowers in their hands for the performance of the ceremonies appropriate to the festival. Although rain fell heavily at intervals, the whole Esplanade was a surging mass of humanity. It was the Shravani or Narral Purnima festival, commonly known as the Cocoanut holiday, on which the stormy part of the monsoon is supposed, according to the Hindu Shastras, to be at an end; and cocoanuts and flowers and sugar are thrown into the sea as offerings to propitiate Neptune towards those who trust themselves or their goods and merchandise to his mercies during the rest of the year. Arrived at the seashore in Back Bay, Chowpatty, or Mody Bay, the pious Hindu, assisted by one of the Brahmin priests he finds there, throws his cocoanut and flowers into the water after much ceremony. The Brahmin then daubs his finger in a dish that looks like a rouge-plate, and makes a *poonjah* mark with the point on his disciple's brow. The latter then takes his way homeward or mixes with the throngs about the fair, which is held on the Cruickshank Road. Booths were erected in long lines along the verge of the road for the sale of trinkets and sweetmeats, and did a profitable business. The crowds kept pouring in from different directions till dusk, and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy the pleasure of the hour. The Tramway Company ran extra cars till the evening, and had a respectable extra addition to their daily receipts. The police arrangements for the preservation of the peace and the regulation of vehicular traffic were admirably carried out.

A PRETTY CHILD, accompanied by her mother, entered a third class compartment at Westminster-bridge Station the other day. All eyes were turned upon her. She was poorly dressed, but wondrously pretty. Although, as afterwards transpired, a town-bred child, the glow of health was in her cheeks. And, after all, the basis of beauty is health. Some passenger complimented the mother on the appearance of the child. The woman's reply was instructive. "Well, you see, ma'am, I believe in looking after the health of my children, and then I find their looks can take care of themselves. I keep Holloways Pills and Ointment always in the house, and neither I nor my children have ever wanted any other medicine."

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 10th August were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 9th, 19 feet 4 inches against 18 feet 11 inches same date last year. Sowings of kharif crops and rice transplantation completed. Young crops flourishing, but damaged by kukai insect in Jati and rats in Shahbandar. Cultivation in barani lands progressing. Locusts in five talukas, causing damage in three. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts, locusts having destroyed what had grown. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—River good and steady, 15 feet against 14 feet 6 inches same date last year. Prices continue high. Locusts in two talukas; no damage. Rain 1 inch 30 cents at Sukkur on 9th. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation thriving. Rice transplantation in progress. Locusts in three talukas causing slight damage in two. Rain during week 1 inch 15 cents at Hyderabad. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif sowings advanced Locusts in Jacobabad and Thul injuring young crops. Water supply deficient in branches of Sukuhr Canal, taluka Shahdadpur. Prices risen: jowari 7, bajri 10, wheat 5 and rice 4-1-2 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week at Nagar 14 cents. Locusts in six talukas doing damage to growing crops. Eggs in five talukas. Steps taken for destruction. More rain wanted in desert talukas. Average price of staple food-grains: rice 16 seers and bajri 12 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 4 inches 40 cents at Godhra, minmum 48 cents at Kalol. Total for season, maximum 21 inches 46 cents at Godhra, minimum 11 inches 55 cents at Dohad. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Price of maize has further risen in Dohad from 10 to 9-1-2 seers, also in Jhalod from 11 1-2 to 11 seers per rupee; in Kalol and Halol price of bajri has risen from 9 1-2 to 9 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 9th August 1897).—Rain during week, maximum 3 inches 2 cents at Anand, minimum 38 cents at Nadiad; average for the district 1 inch 36½ cents. Total for season, maximum 16 inches 67 cents at Thasra, minimum 8 inches 26 cents at Nadiad; average for the district 12 inches 76-78 cents. Rainfall insufficient in Kapadvanj, Borsad, Nadiad, Matar and Mehmadabad talukas. Bavto and rice transplantation in progress in some of the talukas. Fodder supply sufficient though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 8½ seers, wheat 8 seers, rice 8 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week, maximum 4 inches 37 cents at Broach, minimum 1 inch 5 cents at Amod. Total for season maximum 24 inches 44 cents at Broach, minimum 13 inches 20 cents at Amod. Sowing of bajri and paddy continues in Hansot. Crops are thriving. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 5 inches 32 cents at Pardi, minimum 2 inches 7 cents at Olpad. Total for season, maximum 27 inches 12 cents at Chikhli, minimum 16 inches 54 cents at Chorasi. Transplantation of rice and nagli in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects improving. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices continue high.

Khandesh.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 3 inches 37 cents at Navapur and minimum 19 cents at Pimpalner. Rain at Dhulia 70 cents. Total for season at Dhulia 9 inches 96 cents. Average for the district 10 inches 63 cents. Sowing of kharif crops still continues. Standing crops in good condition. Weeding in progress. More rain wanted at Chopda. Condition of agricultural stock improving. New grass coming in.

Nasik.—Rain during week 1 inch 39 cents. Total for season 10 inches 31 cents. Rainfall insufficient in parts of Nandgaon, Yeola, Satana and Peint. Sowing of kharif crops still in progress throughout the district. The recent rain is very useful to the crops already sown. Fodder supply not sufficient except in Dangi parts. Prices continue high.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, heavy on 10th; total of week 6 inches 52 cents; total to date 51 inches 57 cents, being 1 inch 55 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th, nil on 7th and 8th, and 10 cool on 10th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week. Wind normal on 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th and 10th; abnormal wind from west on 6th and from west north-west on 7th.

Thana.—Rain during week at Sadar Station 18 inches 40 cents; in the talukas maximum 15 inches 91 cents at Shahapur, minimum 7 inches 88 cents at Mahim. Total for season at Sadar Station 90 inches 87 cents. Transplantation in progress. State of standing crops good. More rain wanted in Mahim. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue high; rice, 2nd sort, 6 seers per rupee at Kalyan and Bhiwndi and 7 seers per rupee elsewhere.

Kolaba.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 13 inches 24 cents at Karjat, minimum 4 inches 59 cents at Uran. Transplantation almost completed. Weeding commenced. Young crops doing well. Price of rice at Alibag 6 seers 7 chataks per rupee. Price stationary elsewhere except at Mangaon, where it has risen by 20 tolas, and at Uran and Karjat, where it has fallen by 15 and 28 tolas respectively. Fodder supply and agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rain good everywhere, maximum being 11 inches 56 cents at Khed, minimum 2 inches 71 cents at Deogad. Crops thriving.

Poona.—Rain during week at district head-quarter station 3 inches 30 cents. Rain throughout the district maximum being 11 inches 8 cents in Mulshi Petha, minimum 15 cents in Indapur Taluka. Total for season at district head-quarter station 14 cents. Rainfall insufficient in the Deshi portion of the district. The standing crops are in good condition in the Maval portion of the district, but in the Deshi part the rainfall is still insufficient for the crops and sowing is also delayed in some portions. In the Maval portion the new grass has improved the condition of the cattle, but in the Deshi portion fodder still continues to be insufficient. There was a slight rise in the price of jowari in the talukas of Haveli and Junnar and a slight fall in the Indapur Taluka. The price of bajri has slightly risen in the Sirur Taluka only. Prices were stationary elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 2 inches 56 cents at Akola, minimum 2 cents at Nagar. Total for season, maximum 10 inches 68 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 3 inches 22 cents at Shrigonda. More rain wanted. Sowing continues. No change in the condition of cattle. Fodder not procurable. District average price of jowari 6 seers 71 tolas per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week 5 inches 16 cents at Satara; maximum 11 inches 85 cents at Javli, minimum 75 cents at Man, where more rain is wanted. Total fall 29 inches 7 cents. Fodder scarce. Water supply sufficient except in Man. Condition of cattle poor.

Bijapur.—Rain very slight in all talukas except in Sindgi, maximum being 12 cents at Hungund and minimum 1 cent at Bagevadi. Standing crops withering. Heavy rain needed everywhere. Dry fodder is very dear. Green grass is procurable in some places in small quantities. Condition of cattle unsatisfactory. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Indi, Bijapur and Badami talukas and fallen in Bagalkot Taluka. They are stationary elsewhere. Average rate of food-grains 7 seers 7 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout the district, being 9 inches 3 cents at Chandgad, 5 inches 82 cents at Khanapur, 3 inches 40 cents at Belgaum, 2 inches 53 cents at Sampgaon, below 2 inches at Chikodi and Hukeri, and below one inch elsewhere. More rain urgently needed in the affected talukas. Young early crops in good condition. Average price of jowari 8¾ seers per rupee. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle not yet improved appreciably. Fodder still dear. Public health generally good. Food supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 15 cents in Mundargi to 4 inches 8 cents in Kalghatgi. Kharif sowing nearly completed. Early crops are in good condition in Mallad talukas. More rain urgently wanted in black-soil talukas. Price of jowari 9 seers 7 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 15 inches 10 cents at Yellapur, minimum 2 inches 25 cents at Karwar. Sowing, transplantation and weeding continue. Agricultural stock good, but insufficient in Supa Petha.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 1 inch 4 cents. Total for season 14 inches 34 cents. Weeding operations in progress. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram 9 seers, 8 seers 50 tolas, 10 seers 10 tolas, and 8 seers 70 tolas, respectively, per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week. Public health generally good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Rain during week 2 inches 24 cents. Total for season 8 inches 66 cents. Sowing of cotton crops in progress. Price of bajri 8¾ seers and jowari 9½ seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 51 cents. Total for season 18 inches 48 cents. Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Sowing operations continue in Kadi, Navsari and Amreli divisions. Want of rain felt in parts of Navsari Division for transplantation of rice. Young crops slightly damaged in parts of Kadi Division by locusts. Price of bajri 16 lbs., wheat 15 lbs., rice superior 12 lbs., and inferior 16 lbs., per British rupee.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 11.

10 p.m. – – – – – – – – – – – – 80·9

THURSDAY.—AUGUST 12.

6 a.m. – – – – – – – – – – – – 80·9
10 a.m. – – – – – – – – – – – 82·3
2 p.m. – – – – – – – – – – – – 86·3
2 p.m. – – – – – – – – – – – – 80·6

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THE BIRTHDAY OF MAHOMED.

A VERY largely attended meeting of Mahomedans of all denominations was held last evening, at the Anjuman-i-Islam School buildings, Hornby Road, to celebrate the birthday of their prophet Mahomed. Among those present were Moguls, Arabs, Borahs, Memons, Khojas, and Mahomedans of other denominations, who joined heartily to take a part in the celebration. They included Messrs. Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Amirudin Tyebjee, Najmoodin Tyebjee, Hajee Zackeria Mahomed Patel, A. H. Baakza, Mahomed Yoosoof, Mahomed Jaffer Mookhee, Rahimtulla Khairaj, E. H. Ahmed Amaddi, Aga Ahmed Mehdi Bebani, Aga Mahomed Shadak Nimazi, Futteh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Moulvi Hidayattula, Talab Ali Nazim, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Valibhai Mahomed, Hajibhoy Laljee, Ressaidar Azmuttah Khan, Ahmed Rahimtula Sayani, Mr. Jinnah, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, &c., and K. N. Kabrajee. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. A choir of young Mahomedan boys, squatted on a platform, at first sang verses called "Mowloe-e-Sheriff," relating to the birth of the prophet, which were listened to with rapt attention by the assembly. On the motion of Mr. Mahomed Jaffer Mookhee, of the Mahomedan Club, at whose instance the meeting was held, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Syed Mehdi Ali was called to the chair. In classical Urdu periods, breathing noble thoughts and ringing with the eloquence which came from his heart, the Nawab addressed the assembled Mahomedans on the excellences of their religion and the duties which it imposed upon them to lead a life of holiness and righteousness. He asked those present to abstain from cheers or clapping of hands in view of the gravity of the matter in hand. Thanks were tendered to the Nawab, and the meeting concluded after partaking of coffee and the distribution of pan-gulab.

A Mowlood prayer was offered, on Wednesday night, in the Zakeria Mosque, under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Tazkirat-ul-Khair, Bombay, on account of the celebration of the birthday of the prophet. Mahomedans in general were cordially invited, and members of almost all the sects of Islam were present. The prayers were offered in Arabic by the Pesh-Imam (leader) and his suite. The mosque was illuminated brightly all over. The prayers lasted from 9 to 11 p.m. After the ceremony was over, flowers, rose-water, and sweet-meats were distributed.

THE WEATHER

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 12TH OF AUGUST, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samli shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 fhours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amountrequired to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·525	SSE	3	96·6	85·0	75	...	6·02	−4·75
Sirsa	29·481	S	3	100·8	83·5	...	...	5·75	−2·31
Delhi	29·536	ESE	4	88·7	82·0	87	2·02	10·75	−6·51
Agra	29·533	SW	3	92·0	80·4	91	0·39	26·01	+8·81
Cawnpore	29·532	ESE	2	95·3	81·1	84	0·62	13·70	...
Allahabad	29·513	ENE	6	95·1	82·3	87	..	22·72	+0·79
Jhansi	29·527	Calm	5	93·1	80·7	87	0·04	17·85	−5·28
Jacobabad	29·487	W	3	101·0	81·1	79	...	1·75	−0·56
Karachi	29·508	WNW	8	88·3	79·5	89	0·28	4·31	−0·50
Jeypore	29·561	NW	3	93·6	79·9	89	...	8·77	−6·26
Ajmere	29·591	W	4	86·4	77·1	91	...	13·07	+0·38
Deesa	29·567	SW	9	89·2	78·0	93	0·12	10·85	−5·94
Ahmedabad	29·602	WSW	3	90·7	77·6	92	3·07	18·20	...
Bhuj	29·538	WSW	11	88·4	79·9	81	...	4·89	−5·14
Rajkot	29·582	SW	..	89·4	76·2	91	...	[illegible]	−7·16
Ghadechi	29·588	WSW	8	89·6	76·8	83	0·32	[illegible]	..
Veraval	29·567	W	14	[illegible]	78·3	92	0·32	8·15	..
Neemuch	29·607	W	5	85·7	73·7	[illegible]	1·09	19·59	+1·88
Indore	29·615	WSW	6	86·8	73·6	91	0·20	16·40	−2·41
Saugor	[illegible]	WNW	5	85·3	73·6	93	0·86	25·93	−2·86
Jubbulpore	29·533	WNW	1	81·4	76·6	91	1·86	26·36	−10·92
Hoshangabad	29·596	WSW	4	86·8	75·7	95	0·16	21·84	−8·39
Khandwa	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Raipur	29·533	W	9	81·8	75·6	92	0·37	19·38	−10·87
Nagpur	[illegible]	WNW	7	87·3	77·1	81	0·02	23·85	−3·55
Amraoti	29·601	W	9	87·2	72·8	95	0·01	12·27	−7·92
Akola	29·635	W	12	90·5	73·7	86	0·09	12·54	−7·13
Surat	29·588	SW	7	87·0	77·5	89	0·11	21·31	−10·08
Malegaon	29·619	WSW	13	86·9	76·1	72	...	7·15	−3·52
Bombay	29·671	WSW	16	82·8	79·1	87	0·34	52·09	+0·78
Poona	29·680	WSW	16	81·1	71·4	88	0·23	12·07	−1·03
Ahmednagar	29·655	WSW	15	86·8	72·9	77	...	3·50	..
Aurangabad	29·654	WSW	6	84·8	71·2	87	0·41	10·98	...
Sholapur	29·693	WSW	19	93·3	73·0	77	...	5·37	−6·07
Ratnagiri	29·701	W	10	81·0	75·9	91	2·18	96·29	[illegible]
Belgaum	29·714	WSW	31	74·6	68·8	95	1·03	30·89	+3·32
Goa	29·751	NW	19	85·0	77·0	91	0·45	79·11	...
Karwar	29·756	WSW	10	82·2	76·5	85	0·96	101·27	+14·21
Mangalore	29·795	WNW	4	82·3	73·9	93	1·13	[illegible]	+25·39
Calicut	29·820	Calm	5	84·2	73·5	95	0·51	109·69	+39·47
Cochin	29·821	Calm	M	83·3	74·2	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	−2·91
Bangalore	29·782	WSW	16	81·3	67·8	85	0·01	4·99	−5·02
Secunderabad	29·638	WSW	17	91·7	71·4	85	0·72	11·62	−2·90
Masulipatam	29·631	WNW	13	92·6	76·0	93	0·93	6·93	−6·73
Bellary	29·724	W	13	92·7	75·8	60	...	3·05	−1·55
Cuddapah	29·697	W	[illegible]	98·2	81·8	68	..	6·16	−4·40
Madras	29·701	WSW	10	94·4	83·5	62	...	7·30	−0·43
Coimbatore	29·771	W	8	84·4	72·5	84	..	7·41	+4·25
Trichinopoly	29·747	W	15	99·1	80·8	58		2·88	−1·53
Negapatam	29·742	W	9	102·1	79·8	72	0·35	0·26	−5·33
Colombo	[illegible]	WSW	9	85·5	75·0	87	0·35	22·11	+7·75
Aden	29·657	S	11	94·4	76·8	66	...	[illegible]	−0·43

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·23 (54·93); G. T. H.=0·55 (54·02); St. G. H.=0·47 (56·30); C. P.=0·34 (52·09).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds remain much the same as yesterday, and the force has been fresh to strong at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Neemuch, 20 at Bombay, and 16 at Nagpur and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Allahabad, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Negapatam, and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Lahore, Jeypore, Cuddapah and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Negapatam and the lowest 68° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Moderately heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (2·18"), over an inch at Jubbulpore (1·86"), Mangalore (1·13"), Neemuch (1·09") and Belgaum (1·03") light to moderate showers at Agra, Chwnpore, Karachi, Deesa, Veraval, Ghadechi, Indore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Surat, Bombay, Aurangabad, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Colombo and a few drops at Negapatam' Bangalore, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Jhansi, and Delhi. The monsoon is of fairly normal strength on the West Coast and the weather conditions are still favourable for light or moderate showers over the greater part of the country.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, AUG. 11.

Thursday:—Pressure changes are almost everywhere slight, and general conditions are unaltered. A shallow depression is shown over South-West Bengal and head of the Bay, while the readings are highest in Ceylon. Winds are cyclonic over South Bengal and head of the Bay, but elsewhere the direction are little changed. The force of the monsoon is fresh over the Burma coast, lighter than usual at the head of the Bay, and about normal on the West Coast stations. The mean temperature has increased in Bengal and north west the Punjab, but changed little elsewhere. The heat is greater than usual except in the Indus Valley and West Punjab, where the mean temperature is relatively low. The highest maximums reported to be huudred and six (in Multan). Fair rain has fallen on the West Coast districts, in Lower Burma, and the Central Provinces, but elsewhere only showery weather is reported, while a considerable part of Bengal in east of the North-West Provinces, greater part of the Punjab, Rajputana, and southern half of Madras have received no rains. The principal amounts are over three inches in Diamond Island, over two inches in Tavoy Chakrata, Cherat, Mercara, and Ratnagiri, and over one inch in Bassein, Moulmein, Kendat, Barreilly, Mussooree, Mangalore, Belgaum, Jubbulpore, Chanda, and Neemuch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	54 03	53 47	56 29	51 57
Thursday, August 12	0 15	0 55	0 29	0 53
Total	54 18	54 02	56 58	52 10
Total fall to 12th Aug. 1896	79 77	77 58	83 42	78 51
Total fall to 12th Aug. 1895	55 64	47 95	47 48	43 84

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 12.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment made 19th June, and to make the following appointments vice Lieut J L Harrington, proceeded on leave, or pending further orders:—Lieut J W B Merewether to act as third Asst Political Resident, Aden, with effect from the 1st July 1897. Lieut W Beale to act as fourth Asst Political Resident, Aden, with effect from the 1st July 1897. Khan Bahadur Mancherji Rastamji Dholu, C I E, to act as fifth Asst Political Resident, Aden, in addition to his own duties as Registrar and Judge of the Small Cause Court, Aden, with effect from the 1st July 1897. Lieut N S Coghill to act as fifth Asst Political Resident, Aden, with effect from the 13th July 1897, the date on which he took over charge of that appointment from Khan Bahadur Mancherji Rastamji Dholu, C I E. Mr W Malcom Jonnes to act as Sixth Asst Political Resident, Aden, with effect from the 1st July 1897.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Major J S Ashby or pending further orders:—Major G B O'Donnell, B A [Oxon], Capt H G Carnegy and Lieut R S Pottinger to act respectively as First, Second and Third Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T S Greenaway, Asst Supt of Police, Nasik, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for six months.

A'zam Behramji Dosabhai Basla, Mahalkari, petha Hansot in the district of Broach, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ichharam Vyas, Mamlatdar, taluka Dohad in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

In supersession of paragraph 2 of Government Notification No 5647, dated the 4th Aug 1897, H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H R Hume, on relief by Mr D Davies, to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Kolaba Dist during the absence on leave of Mr E F Green or pending further orders.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class subordinate Judges with effect from the date of Rao Saheb Tribhovandas Lakshmidas Dalal's return to duty at Godhra:—Rao Saheb Chunilal Harilal Vakil, second class Subordinate Judge of Godhra, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Dholka. Rao Saheb Vajeram Manibhai Mehta, second class Subordinate Judge of Dholka, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Dhandhuka and Gogha. Rao Saheb Tribhovandas Lakshmidas Dalal, second class Subordinate Judge of Dhandhuka and Gogha, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Godhra.

H E in Council is further pleased, under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest each of the undermentioned second class Subordinate Judges, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court mentioned against his name, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50:—Rao Saheb Chunilal Harilal Vakil.—Dholka. Rao Saheb Vajeram Manibhai Mehta.—Dhandhuka and Gogha. Rao Saheb Tribhovandas Lukshmidas, Dalal.—Godhra.

Mr E Van fer Straaten, Judge, Court of Small Causes Karachi has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Govr in Council is pleased to direct that until further orders Rao Saheb Narayanshankar Manishankar, Mamlatdar in the district of Kaira, shall in that district exercise the following powers only which were conferred on him by Government Notification No. 3501, dated the 11th June 1883:—The ordinary powers of a Magte of the second class and the following additional powers under Act X of 1882. Powers to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances Section 143. Power to make orders under Section 144. Power to hold inquests Section 174. Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports Section 191 a and b, the exercise of the powers with which he was invested by Government Notification No 2581, dated the 15th May 1889, being temporarily suspended.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Mr J Sanders Slater, B A, Barrister at Law, or pending further orders:—Mr W R Hamilton, Barrister at Law, Second Presidency Magte, to act as Chief Presidency Magte and Revenue Judge. Mr W C Webb, Barrister at Law, Third Presidency Magte, to act as Second Presidency Magte. Mr Phiroze Hoshang Dastoor, M. A, Fourth Presidency Magte, to act as Third Presidency Magte. Mr Shapurjee Burjorjee Spencer, B A, LL B, to act as Fourth Presidency Magte.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Major W Quentin to be President of the Civil and Mily Examination Committee vice Mr R H Vincent, C I E.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal to be Huzur Depy Collr, Kolaba. Rao Bahadur Vishnu Hari Shikhre to be Huzur Account Officer, Surat.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Mr Ardeshir Nasarvanji Master, L C E, to be Extra Asst Conservator of Forests, Central Circle. Mr Vishnu Mahadev Tilak to be Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, Northern Circle.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H S Lawrence, I C S, to act as Asst Commr in Sind during the absence of Mr J Sladen, I C S, B A, [Oxon], or pending further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd T H Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 11th August 1897.

The Revd J H Mackay, M A, is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, and as Senior Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Bombay, until further orders, vice the Revd T H Greig, retiring.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surg Capt T E Dyson, M B, C M, to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Grant Medical College, during the absence on leave of Surg Capt H Herbert, F R C S, or pending further orders.

Surg Lieut Col W K Hatch, M B, C M, (Aber), F R C S, (Lon), has been appointed substantive pro tem, Principal, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties, and Surg Capt H Herbert, F R C S, substantive, pro tem, Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology in that College with effect from 31st May 1897.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Lieut K V Kuhday has been appointed to the medical charge of the Plague Flying Column No. 2 with effect from the 29th July 1897, forenoon.

Surg Capt G S Thomson, M B, M Ch, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Satara, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th July 1897, during the absence of Surg Major D C Davidson.

Asst Surg Dinsha Hormasji Motivala L M and S, is promoted from the second to the first class of Asst Surg with effect from 26th July 1897.

The services of Miss Morey, Lady Nurse, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 11th June 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 10th August 1897, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut Col H O Selby, R E, or until further orders:—Mr J Willcocks, Under Secy to Govt, to officiate as Secy to Govt, P W Dept, (Railway); and Mr J Adam, Offg Depy Consulting Engr for Rys, to officiate as Under Secy to Govt.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPATMENT.

Mr Jamsetji Bomanji is appointed to be Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Alibag in the district of Thana.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 6 of Act III. of 1877 the following transfers are made in the Registn Depart:—1 Mr Maganlal Narbheram, third grade Sub Registrar of Mehmadabad, to be third grade Sub Registrar of Matar; and 2 Mr Lalubhai Kasandas, third grade Sub Registrar of Matar, to be third grade Sub Registrar of Mehmadadabad.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division.

Rao Saheb Wasudeo Kashav Kunte, L C E, probationary ourth Grade Mamlatdar of taluka Khatav in the Satara istrict, is confirmed in that grade.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 13.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHY.)

For Judgment.

940,398,96—Ardesir H and D—Merwanjee Cooverjee vs Parmanandas Brimohundas—Wadia and G.
947,426,96—Tyabjee D and Co—Morarjee Mohunjee vs Mooljee Cursondjee Joshi—J C Cama.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

181,10230,96—Matubai and J—Fulchand Gopalchand vs Hari Vithal and another—Captain and N.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

943,380,93—Hiralal M and M—Suraimal Ramsukhdoo and others vs Purshotumdas Gopinath and others—Wadia and G
949,231,95—Crawford, B and C—Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Bhimjee Meghjee and others—Mulji and R, Maganlal and R and Ardesir H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. CHIEF JUSTICE, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.)

Judges summons for Agreement.

667,96—Little and Co—Jos Manuel Fernandes and other vs Jos Francisco Bridgues and others—Daphtary and F

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

127,97—Khunderao and S—Gopaldas Sitaram Agarwalla vs Sha Motilal Bhogilal Damania—Daphtary and F—Part heard.
581,96—Matubai and J—Marutirao Tukaram and another vs Babaji Mukund Mahatre—In person.
119,97—Matubhai and J—Achratlal Mohunlal and others vs Jamasji Ratonji Mistry—Smetham B and Noble.
548,96—Bhaishunker and K—Jethabhai Premjee vs Keshowjee Kallianjee—Balkrishna V and K.
39,97—K J Mantri—Keshowjee Callianjee vs Jetha Premjee and others—Bhaishanker and K—In person.
501,95—Little and Co—Sale Mohamed Jafferbhoy Tharia Topan vs Fazal Jan Mahomed and another—Pestonjee R and K and Brown and M.
163,95—Tyabji D and Co—Jeeveebaialias Dahibai and another vs Juggunath Dewjee—M K Khan
263,96—Smetham B and Noble—Dadoba Jaggonath vs Dewjee Sheewa—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

60,97—Hiralal M and M—Luckmidas Ramji and another vs Shewji Ramji and others—Payne G and S and Wadia and G—Part heard.
66,97—Hiralal M and M—Luckmidas Ramji and another vs Shewji Ramji and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.
500,96—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmalljee—Brown and M.
375,95—Brown and M—Noorbhoy Esmalljee vs G G Volkart and others—Payne G and S.
177,96—Payne G and S—Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed Patel vs Kh. Subai—Brown and M.
343,96—Brown and M—Khatibai vs Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel—Payne G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

159,97—Wadia and G—Hermusjee Adarjee Kanja vs Merwanjee Cowasjee Motisha—Ardeshir H and D.

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¼ ,,	,, ,, 3-12 or, post free	4 4

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RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 12.

OWING to the Hindu holiday of Coccanut Day, the local Banks and markets are all closed to-day, the week now under review being thus shortened by a day. The Agricultural Bureau Report was received here yesterday from America, and had the effect of depressing the Cotton market, the advices being less favourable than had been anticipated. Early in the week the Mills were purchasers of ready Cotton, but were thereafter diffident in continuing their takings; while there has been little or no enquiry on account of European and Japan shippers. Nothing fresh of any importance has transpired in Wheat and Seeds, these markets remaining as before. In Exchange there has been an advance in quotations in a firm to steady market, and, as compared with last Thursday, Bank Paper is 7-32d. higher, and Private Paper ¼d. Money is easy; no further change has been made in the Bank's rate since that at the end of last week. Dull and more often unsettled in tone, Government Paper shows a tendency to decline, 3½ per cent. and Threes both being quoted 1 per cent. lower. Freights are steady with a little enquiry, and a slight decline in prices. Imports are in small demand.

MONEY.—The Return of the Bank of Bombay, issued on Monday, showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of about 3¾ lakhs, at 223½ lakhs, compared with an increase in the previous week of 16¼ lakhs, at 227¼ lakhs. The only item of the Return in which there was an increase was Public Deposits at the Head Office, to which over 4¾ lakhs were added; while in all the other items there was shown a falling off. Public Deposits decreased by 13 lakhs; Private Deposits by 11 lakhs; Government Securities by some ¾ lakh; Loans by 12 lakhs; Bills Discounted and Purchased by nearly ¼ lakh; and Balances with other Banks by almost 1 lakh.

The minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 4 per cent., and the rate in the open market at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Firm in tone, rates opened last mailday at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Bills. A moderate amount of the latter were reported for ready delivery, and there were re-sales to a fair extent at 1s. 3 11-32 to 13-32d. for Telegraphic. The market opened on Saturday with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 9-32 to 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which latter rate a small amount was done, the rate having then temporarily receded 1-32d., at which there was no demand. Later on 1s. 3 5-16d. was again obtainable and a little was placed. Firm in tone on Monday, rates were given at 1s. 3 11-32 to 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was very limited, and rates hardened during the day, when Bank Wire became available at 1s. 3 13-32d. ready, and for September; no Merchants' Bills were offering. The following day rates were steady at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and advanced therefrom to 1s. 3½d., at which a fair amount of business was reported; and later in the day 1s. 3 15-32d. became the best rate obtainable. The market continued steady in tone yesterday at 1s. 3½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, but no Merchants' Bills were offering, and the market closed firm, not to re-open till to-morrow. The following are the closing quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3½d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 17-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-8d.	,,
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 3 11-16d.	,,
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 3 21-32d.	,,
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3 23-32d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight	1·64	,,
Do. 6 months' sight	1·65½	,,

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday 20 lakhs of Bills were alloted, of which Rs. 18,40,000 were to Calcutta, and Rs. 1,60,000 to Bombay, at 1s. 3 19-32d., the tenders at which rate were accepted to the extent of 63 per cent. Extra allotments were also made of Rs 40,000 each on Bombay and Madras, at s. 3 11-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was a very quiet market last mailday, and opened the following day with an unsettled feeling, and with quotations given at 100 for Cash and 99 13-16 for the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents and 93 for 3 per Cents. The market continued unsettled in tone on Monday at 99¼ for Money and 99 for Account, for 3½ per Cents with 92 for Threes. The following day quotations were slightly higher at 99⅜ and 99 1/8 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents, and 92 for 3 per Cents. Yesterday the market was steady in tone with 3½ per Cents quoted at 99 for Cash and 98⅞ for the Settlement; Threes remained at 92.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 3 per cent higher at 126, and Port Trust Bonds ½ per cent. lower at 106¼.

SHARES.—The small movement there has been in prices since last mail day has been all but confined to mill Scrip, and has shown a tendency as much in favour of buyers as sellers, there having been an advance of Rs. 35, in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 25, in Jewraj Baloo; of Rs. 15 each, in Currimbhoy and Hindustani; of Rs. 12½, in Empress; of Rs. 10 each, in City of Bombay, David, and Howard and Bullough; and of Rs. 5, in Queen; and a decline of Rs. 20, in Framjee Petit; of Rs. 15, in Mahaluxmee; of Rs. 10 each, in James Greaves, New Great Eastern, and Ripon; of Rs 6 in Mazagaum, and of Rs. 5 each, in China and Indian Manufacturing. In Presses, Bombay Cotton are Rs. 6 lower. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah, have advanced Rs. 100, in the first Issue, and Rs. 10 in the second. In Railways, Ahmedabad-Prantej, are Rs. 10 lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 37 ½ lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—In consequence of to-day being a close holiday amongst the native community, nothing fresh is reported in these markets.

COAL.—During the week no transactions have been reported, the tone of the market having been dull in the extreme from beginning to end. We quote along side:—

Welsh Hartley ...	Nil.	
West ...	Nil.	
Australian...	Nil.	
Powell's ...	Rs. 22½	per ton.
Cardiff ...	,, 22 1-2	,,
Japan ...	,, 14	,,
Bengal ...	,, 12	,,
Singareni ...	Nil.	
Seebpore ...	,, 12¼	,,
Sanctoria ...	,, 13	,,
Deshagur ...	,, 13	,,
Heilger's ...	,, 12½	,,
Giridhi ...	,, 13½	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market has been closed to-day for the native holiday, and on the remaining days of the past week the business in this staple has been almost entirely confined to a few small purchases by the local mills, Japan and European shippers being very quiet. In New Cotton there was a spurt in prices early in the week, which, however, was at once lost when the report of the Agricultural Bureau came to hand from America, the report having sent prices down to Rs. 211 for Broach, for March delivery, and Rs. 165 for Bengal, at which the market closed, with very little enquiry.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts on Monday advised a continuance of favourable weather throughout the area sown with Cotton, save at Bellary, where the rain still holds off and is much needed. Dhollera received the highest rainfall since the date of the previous reports, amounting to 4 inches 73 cents; Broach received 4 inches 25 cents; Hubli; 2 inches 56 cents; Amraoti 1 inch 59 cents.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For 6 days	7,165	6,896	6,867
From 1st Jan. to 10th August	1,286,550	1,605,246	1,372,018
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 6 days........	...	1,376	861
From 1st Jan. to 10th August	476,926	651,218	482,464
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For 6 days........	...	7,525	530
From 1st Jan. to 10th August........	391,700	294,840	115,949

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—No change has taken place in these markets, which are still as they have been for several weeks past.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 6 days	50,354	26,126	27,196
Do. from 1st January to 10th Aug	998,299	2,931,618	3,957,288
Linseed for 6 days..........	8,178	4,521	8,975
Do. from 1st January to 10th Aug	343,265	3,171,694	2,539,627
Rapeseed for 6 days..........	58,701	5,870	13,171
Do. from 1st January to 10th Aug	1,485,785	800,054	1,922,031
Gingellyseed for 6 days	598	637	772
Do. from 1st January to 10th Aug..........	382,420	820,785	731,374

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 6 days..........	...	12,000	81,893
Do. from 1st January to10th Aug	2,813	1,251,100	2,107,976
Linseed for 6 days	22,045	32,550	4,574
Do. from 1st January to 10th Aug	448,858	2,688,834	2,074,046
Rapeseed for 6 days..........	65,773	5,150	2,991
Do. from 1st January to 10th Aug	1,109,294	747,386	1,618,616
Gingellyseed for 6 days......	3,999	4,335	545
Do. from 1st January to 10th Aug..........	441,676	1,058,925	1,036,63

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera..........	3 19-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols..........	112 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	105 1/4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5/8
Bar Silver	25 5-8.

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Simla arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, AUG. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Medusa from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 12.

Mail steamer Valetta from Australia arrived.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line s s Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain B H Rogers, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and Revd Greig as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,493 tons Captain W Gray, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Calcutta, 4th July via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and one deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced from Calcutta to Calicut moderate monsoon and thence to Bombay strong monsoon weather with heavy squalls.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 12.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Karachi..........	13-8	F M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Miller	P Gulf		B and P S N Co
E	King Arthur..........	1047	Omen	P Gulf..........		B & P S N Co
E	Canara..........	1216	Staff	Zanzibar	13-8	M M and Co
F	Chindwara	1501	Collins	Rangoon..........	13-8	M M & Co
H & J	H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet	....		Royal Navy
	Do Hulk Tenasserim	7760	....			Do.
K	Drachenfels..........	1574	Kinnewig	Karachi		Glade & Co
L	Satrunjee	547	Budroo	Marmugoa	7-8	Shepd & Co
L	Sabarmati	524	C ssum	....		Shepd & Co
M	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Marmugoa		Shepd & Co
O	Culna..........	1464	Thomas	Delagoa Bay		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Indravati..........	513	Ahmed	Karachi	S & Co
Satrunjee..........	547	Budroo	Marmagoa	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Fazilka	2698	Davis	Calcutta..........	10-8	M M & Co
4	D Balduino..........	3014	Cawpa	Genoa	17-8	N G Italiana
5	Ravenna..........	2046	Denny	China..........	20-8	P & O Co
6	Ganges..........	2111	Creery	Aden..........	13-8	P & O Co
9	Haddon Hall	2677	Jones	Hamburg	17-8	E Bates &Co
15	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachee..........	14-8	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agents.
Caledonia..........	7558..........	P and O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Federation s	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Assyria s.......... MarqBacquehem s	Simpson .... Wallusching.	Persian Gulf. Trieste, &c.

The steamer Othello, Captain Rogers, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Hull via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
9 Bohemia s ....Lindquister..Liverpool, July 6.

DEPARTURE.

August 9.—Steamer Maida.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR HONGKONG.

Drachenfels s—290 cwt coir yarns, R Khetsee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—102 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 7.

Boisragon, Capt, Punj, 5th Gurkhas, on leave, from England.

AUGUST 9.

Lovett, Lt, Bo, R W Fus, off Garrison class, from Poona.

AUGUST 10.

Radcliffe, Capt, Bo, R W Fus, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 11.

Coke, 2nd Lt, Ms, 19th M I, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 11.

Walker, Lt, Bo, R E, off leave, to Kirkee.
Jenken, Surg, Maj, Bo A M S, off leave, to Kirkee.
Dunscombe, Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, off leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 13th August, 1897.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be shooting at Colaba on Saturday the 14th instant at 4 p.m.

By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

REDDIE—BALLARD—August 12, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. F. N Hill, Senior Presidency Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. A. Bowman, Francis Albert Reddie, youngest son of the late James Reddie, of the Admiralty, Whitehall, to Evangeline Frances Ballard, youngest daughter of R. Ballard, Palampur, Kangra Valley.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FULTON—July 16, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Fulton, 1st Goorkha Rifles, of a son.

INGRAM—August 6, at Naini Tal, the wife of G. C. Winnington Ingram, C. S. of a daughter.

LEONARD—July 8, at Umballa, the wife of Sergeant P. D. Leonard, Bedfordshire Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

AITKEN—August [illegible], at No. 9, Hare Street, Calcutta, David Bannerman Aitken, youngest son of General W. D. Aitken, R. A., aged 33 years, eight months.

BRERETON—August 7, at Nagpore, Central Provinces, Olga Mary Brereton, infant daughter of Herbert James Brereton, Indian Financial Department.

GALLAGHER—August 5, at Madras, John, the dearly beloved husband of Mrs. Mary Gallagher.

SWYNNERTON—August 5, at Oakwood Place, Simla, Catherine Bertha Mary (Katlina,) the dearly loved infant daughter of Frederick and Louie Swynnerton, aged one year and twenty-three days.

TAYLOR—August 6, at Sohan, Mari-Attock Railway, Samuel Richard Taylor (Mannie), the darling little treasure of S. R. and Alice Taylor, aged 2 years 2 months and 22 days.

WILLIAMS—August 4, at his residence, at Rawalpindi, from anasarca, Mr. Thomas James Williams, Inspector of Police, 1st Grade, Head Clerk, Office of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Rawalpindi.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897.

THE admission made by Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons last week that it is most desirable to increase financial decentralisation in India, and his announcement that Government are considering what arrangements can be made to this end, serve to lend additional interest to the various references made to the subject of Provincial contracts at the recent sitting of the Legislative Council at Poona. The question is one which appeals forcibly to the elective members, and it is the rule rather than the exception for the speeches of non-official legislators at the Budget meeting to be largely occupied with comparisons of the contract, as it is and as it ought to be in their view. Even in a year when by general consent criticism was much less clamant than usual, one speaker after another dealt with the subject. This was natural enough, for the present year is the first of the quinquennium forming the period during which the sixth contract will be in operation, and the Budget statement set forth in detail the arrangements that had been made. The figures of the last year of the contract are usually taken as the basis of settlement of the new one, and the Government of India with all the figures of revenue and expenditure before them are guided in fixing the terms by the needs of the Presidency as compared with other Provinces, and having in view Imperial needs which are held to be the first claim upon the public resources. "We are given a certain annual income," said Mr. Nugent, "consisting partly of a fixed lump assignment, partly of the proceeds of our share of the revenue, under certain specified heads, and partly of the entire revenue under certain other heads; and with this income we have to meet our expenditure, cutting our coat according to our cloth, and, as a rule, we are better off at the end than we were at the beginning of a contract." The arrangement, however, is designed only to meet normal circumstances. It is well understood that the solvency of the Provincial administrations in exceptional times is secured by the Imperial Government, and that these administrations when hard pressed can always draw upon the Imperial revenues. This was done last year, when so far from having the requisite balance of twenty lakhs in hand, the Government of Bombay would have been confronted with a large deficit, had not the Imperial revenues borne a sufficient part of the cost of famine relief to enable the Provincial Exchequer to have ten lakhs of rupees in hand at the close of the year.

It was under such exceptional circumstances as these that the time arrived for the settlement of the new contract. The local Government pointed out that as the figures for 1896-97 were altogether abnormal they were no criterion to go upon, and hence it was urged that the terms of the new contract should be postponed until the close of the year. The Government of India, however, were unable to see their way to adopt this suggestion. But a way out of the difficulty was found by postponing a settlement in regard to the heads of receipt—Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise and Forest—principally affected by famine and plague until April 1st next, while settling the term in regard to all the other heads. The contract therefore is only made for one year during which all the direct famine charges, amounting when takhavi advances are included, to 87 lakhs, will be borne by the Government of India, who have in addition contributed five lakhs towards the plague outlay. The fact that the Supreme Government have to make such heavy exceptional subventions to the Presidency both this year and last goes far to take away the realism of the comparison of the authorities at Simla to the Assyrians coming down like a wolf on the fold. It is true that two or three years ago, when Imperial resources were heavily taxed by the low exchange, the Provincial Governments were called upon for "benevolences" from their fixed assignments. But these forced contributions were returned a year or two later, and the fact remains that during the period that the fifth contract was in force the Provincial Governments almost without exception received, consequent upon the heavy famine charges, larger amounts from the Imperial Exchequer than they were entitled to under the terms of the contract. The period was one in which practical effect was given to the principle that the financial equilibrium of the Supreme and the Provincial Governments is a matter of joint concern; that when Imperial charges are exceptional, the local administrations may have to bear some part of the burden, and that when Provincial revenues have to meet unanticipated expenditure, it is the so-called "Assyrian" from Simla who comes to the rescue. As Mr. Nugent pithily observed, "There are two partners to the bargain and in the business, and we cannot leave out of consideration the wants of the senior partner. His requirements as well as our needs have to be met out of the general estate or business, in which we may be regarded as a junior paid partner, with a certain share in the profits. It must be remembered that the Government of India have to bear the cost of all the military and naval forces, of various purely Imperial departments and establishments, of interest on Indian Government loans, of home charges and pensions, and of the Supreme Government itself, to say nothing of other minor items, and that to meet this expenditure it must of necessity draw its funds from the revenues of the various provinces, or rather the State revenues collected in those provinces."

But when full allowance is made for these general considerations, it must be admitted that the existing system is not altogether satisfactory. The fear that if a large balance is shown at the end of the contract period a reduction will be made in the fixed assignment granted by the "senior partner" is not conducive to economical administration. Neither is it conducive to efficiency for the Presidency to find at the commencement of a new contract that its fixed assignment has been reduced to meet the needs, as is often the case, of some other Province. But the chief fault of the present system lies not so much in the principles which underlie it, as in the control exercised at Simla or Calcutta over the items of expenditure. It was to remedy this centralization of financial control that Lord Mayo's Council initiated the Contract system, but the remedy has not proved at all effectual. Before the Budget proposals of the local administrations can be made known, they undergo careful scrutiny in the Finance Department of the Supreme Government, and deductions are frequently made. Works which the local administrations have been urged again and again to undertake, and the necessity for which has long been apparent to them, find their way into the Budget proposals only to be scored out when the draft is submitted to the Finance Minister for approval. For instance, in the Bombay estimates for the current year, reductions in the proposed expenditure were made aggregating to five and a half-lakhs, "shown for the most part," says the Financial Statement, "as probable savings or as lump deductions under the minor heads concerned." Sir James Westland's justification for this curtailment would, of course, be that in a time when such exceptional demands are being made upon public revenues, strict economy must be enforced and ordinary outlay must be reduced as far as possible. But surely the "junior partner" should be credited with sufficient understanding of the situation to need no such reminder as is afforded by the ruthless curtailment of grants which he regards as necessary. He knows the needs of his Presidency far better than the "senior"—or had we better say "predominant"—partner, and the latter often makes great mistakes in deciding in the Council Hall at Simla what items can be truncated. This is the case in the present instance, for the Bombay Government have found it impossible to make the full deduction required under the heads of Police, Education, and Medical. "But we had to carry out orders," said Mr. Nugent sorrowfully, at the Legislative Council meeting, and he went on to explain that the total reduction had been effected by re-adjustments by which the "luckless" Public Works Department is the chief sufferer, having its grant cut down by Rs. 2,80,000. This can be easily understood, for the Department is almost the only one in which such large reductions of grant can be effected without crippling the administration. But while this curtailment in its grant may not exactly result in a loss of efficiency, it means the postponement of works greatly needed, and of repairs to public buildings which have to be attended to later on at greatly enhanced cost. Clearly it is in the direction of narrowing the references to the Supreme Government in regard to details of the expenditure, rather than in an alteration in the principles underlying the present contract system, that an effective plan of financial decentralisation can best be put into operation.

THE Best Method of recruiting the Indian Armies is not quite the subject on which a British service man is expected to shine above his compeers. Yet Captain G. S. F. Napier, of the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, was the prize essayist on that subject and his paper is now printed. Captain G. P. Ranken, of the 24th Punjab Infantry, took second place, and his paper too has been given to the world. The best method of recruiting the Indian Armies from sources not hitherto tapped was to be considered on the assumption that enlistment amongst the recognised martial races of the Indian Empire and its frontiers had been pushed very nearly to its utmost limit. Captain Ranken belongs to a regiment which is composed of Sikhs, Dogras, Punjabi Mahomedans, and Pathans, and he knows that there is ample material where these come from to maintain twice or three times the number of regiments now on our strength. He suggests the careful extension of recruiting among Sikhs other than Jat Sikhs, Hindu Jats, Hindu Rajputs of the plains, Punjabi Mahomedans and Pathans other than Yusufzais, Khattaks and Afridis. He declines to accept the postulate laid down at the outset, and asserts that when we have exhausted the sources he indicates it will be time to look beyond the limits of the Indian Empire. By that time, however, he believes civilisation and political changes will have so altered the alien tribes we might now expect to furnish us with recruits that speculation at the present day as to the races to whom we should then have to turn, would be, to say the least of it, idle. This is certainly outspoken and uncompromising. No wonder Captain Ranken did not carry off the prize. It is evident Captain Napier thinks pretty much the same, but he says so in the language of diplomacy. He does not hesitate to declare that the method of recruiting as at present carried out is sufficient for the existing Indian armies. But he is at pains to show that, should such an unlikely contingency occur as would render it necessary to augment the present sources of supply, there are plenty which might be experimented upon. He would go to the Persian Gulf, to Aden, Africa, Malaya, and China. He would enlist Swatis, Hazaras, Baluchis, Brahuis, Mekranis, Mapilas, Nairs, Coorgs, Tyars, Naghs, Angamis, Jharwas, Karens, Chins, Lurs, Persians, Zulus, Somalis, Danakilis, Gallas, and Sudanese as well as tribesmen of the British East Africa protectorate. Malays and Dyaks he commends for their aptitude at jungle warfare, while of the Chinamen he would make sappers and miners, seeing that they lack the courage necessary for fighting men. It is to be regretted that these and other officers were called upon to write upon a subject they all consider idle, and that the United Service Institution did not choose one on which the suggestions of competing officers might have had some good effect. But of the papers on the recruiting question doubtless Captain Napier's is the most exhaustive and suggestive and may lead to his adv the Intelligence Department to wh been appointed.

THE weekly Famine Returns show a further reduction of seventy-four thousand, leaving 3,146,008 persons in receipt of relief. The Central Provinces report an increase of thirty-one thousand, and it is the only province with a largely augmented relief list. The rainfall is from seven to twenty inches short of nominal there, and more rain is badly wanted for the continuation of agricultural operations. The transplantation of rice is in progress, but more rain is wanted in Chattisgarh and the rice growing districts of the Wainganga Valley to complete this and the thinning operations within these areas. Prospects of standing crops are on the whole good, though insects have done some damage to til in Betul and the late sown crops in this district are not very promising. Preparation of land for winter sowings continue and the early ripening millet is being cut in a few places in the Betul district. But prices fluctuate, and the sowing operations having been completed account for the expansion of the figures. Madras shows a diminution of twenty-three thousand, but there has not been sufficient rainfall yet for irrigation purposes, and the outlook will continue black until there is. Agricultural operations, however, are fairly brisk and harvest are middling, but the standing crops cry out for more rain. The condition of cattle is still bad, and many deaths are reported from Anantpur. However, prospects are still declared to be not unhopeful, though the season is late. Bombay added upwards of four thousand to its list. Sowing operations are in progress, and transplaning continues. Young seedlings generally are thriving, but locusts have caused some damage in Sind, and the condition of cattle is not so good as might be hoped for. Bengal figures are twenty thousand lower than last week. The rainfall has been insufficient and in the rice districts more is urgently wanted for transplanting. The prospects of all autumn crops and sugarcane are favourable; early rice and jute are being harvested. Prices are on the whole stationary, though in places they are reported to be still rising. However, the numbers in famine-relief continue to diminish, and it is to be hoped the decrease will continue. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of close on fifty thousand is the feature of this week's report. Rain has fallen everywhere. Sowings are near completion in some districts. Standing crops are doing well, and transplanting of rice is becoming more general. Some damage has been caused by exessive rain in a few places, but this is not of much account. The Punjab reports hopefully. The condition of her crops is good, and green grass is coming up for cattle, which have been so long in need of fodder. The prospect is not yet bright in Burma or in Hyderabad. But the rain continues to fall, and may reach the districts most in need of it in time.

THAT good friend of the Royal Indian Marine, Mr. Thornton, keeps pegging away in the House of Commons at his laudable endeavours to secure better treatment for the officers and crew of the ill-fated Warren Hastings. The statement made in Parliament the other night on behalf of the War Office will encourage Mr. Thornton to persevere. The military authorities have now decided to do the right thing with regard to the Army officers and men who lost their kit in the wreck of the Indian trooper. The compensation previously authorised amounted to £12,134, including fresh clothing for the men. The additional sum granted is £2,348. Mr. Thornton was, on the Monday after the mail left, to ask the Secretary of State for India that compensation on the same scale may be made to the Warren Hastings' officers, engineers, and sailors. The Hon. member for Clapham was also to ascertain from Lord George Hamilton whether it has been decided to give any special recognition to those officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine, whose exceptional conduct at the wreck of the Warren Hastings has been under official consideration; and if it is intended to publish the despatch of the Government of India concerning these matters. Of course it must be admitted that the Warren Hastings is becoming just a trifle wearisome as a topic of conversation, and the head-line in the newspapers rather puts the reader off. Red-tapeism drags out affairs of the kind so wearily that it is necessary to hammer at a subject till in sheer self-defence those responsible do the right thing. It is, however, unfortunate that in all the pœans of praise which have been sung in honour of the officers, both military and marine, the engineers have been systematically overlooked. The Marine officers were on deck within fifty yards of the shore, and the military officers and men did exactly what gave them the best chance of escape whatever happened. All the time the engineers were down below with no chance of escape had the vessel heeled over. They kept the engines at work to prevent the vessel slipping off the rocks into deep water, and kept the dynamo at work that the electric light might enable the troops to land with safety until the rising water fill their stokehold and put the fires out. Theirs was the risk and theirs the cool heroism. But we hear remarkably little of them.

THE Reverend T. H. Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the Service from the 11th inst. The Reverend J. H. Mackay, M.A., is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, and as Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, until further orders.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN T. E. DYSON, M.B., C.M., has been appointed to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and of Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Grant Medical College, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert, F.R.C.S.

MR. H. R. HUME, on relief by Mr. D. Davies, is to act as District Superintendent of Police, in the Kolaba District during the absence on leave of Mr. E. F. Green.

THE balance of silver now held at the Bombay Mint comprises Rs. 54,39,000 held on account of tenderers for British dollar coinage, and Rs. 29,38,000 on account of Government.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 10, was 965, giving a death-rate of 59·10 per annum per thousand as against 23·22 the corresponding period of last year, and 33·03 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 157 died from fevers of which 6 were bubonic; 1, small-pox; 5, measles; 173, cholera; 119, phthisis; 44, diseases of the nervous system, 182, affections of the respiratory organs; 32, diarrhœa; 42, dysentery; 31, still-born; 65, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 7; Brahmin, 22; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 507; Hindu outcaste, 117; Musalman, 235; Parsee, 37; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 2; European 4; Negro-African, 2; Buddhist 1. The total number of births was 234 as against 237 the corresponding period of last year, and 297 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany departed from St. Petersburg, yesterday, after most cordial farewells with the Tsar and Tsarina.

The Russian press express satisfaction at the visit, which they regard as a good augury for future peace.

SURRENDER OF THE KING OF BENIN.

The King of Benin has surrendered, after eluding the British for six months.

THE CAPTURE OF ABU HAMED

AUG. 12.

Details received of the capture of Abu Hamed state that the garrison numbered upwards of one thousand. Every house was stubbornly defended, and the narrow streets were carried at the point of the bayonet.

The Dervish Commander and many Soudanese were made prisoners, and a quantity of arms and material taken.

Only 200 Dervishes escaped.

The Egyptian loss was twenty-one killed and sixty-one wounded.

The Khalifa continues to re-inforce Mahmoud's Army at Metemmeh, where both banks of the river are fortified.

The Egyptian gunboats ascending the river have reached the fourth Cataract.

CHANGES ON THE ARMY STAFF.

It is stated that Sir Evelyn Wood becomes Adjutant-General and Sir George White Quarter-Master-General of the Forces.

CRICKET NEWS.

Sussex has beaten Yorkshire by six wickets.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia, with the homeward English Mails of the 6th instant, arrived here, at 4 a.m, to-day.

SWAT VALLEY RISING.

THE BONERWALS STILL TROUBLESOME.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JANDARA, *VIA* MALAKHAND, AUG. 11.

Hashim Ali is reported to be seven miles from Thana. The Bonerwals are still reported to be unsettled.

Colonel Lamb's condition is causing anxiety. The other wounded officers and men are doing fairly well.

A staging system of cart transport has been established between Khar and Nowshera for forwarding supplies.

A number of additional Jirgas in the Upper Swat Valley have come in to Major Deane to make submission, but it has been decided for General Blood's force to push on, nevertheless, and to visit the country of the various tribes concerned in the Malakand affair.

THE MOHMAND RISING.

Colonel Woon attacked the gathering at Shabkadar, yesterday, and drove the enemy into the low hills across the frontier.

He has now been reinforced by six companies of the Somersets and two hundred Dogras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 12.

In view of the state of the Swat and Kabul rivers at this season, it is understood that punitive operations in the interior of Mohmand country will be postponed for the present. Additional troops will be thrown into such posts as Abazai, Shabkadar, and Michni, on the frontier, however, in case of their services being required, and a special force for the purpose will probably be formed.

Further reconnaissance was made, yesterday, from Shabkadar, but no tribesmen were met with.

TOCHI VALLEY NEWS.

The latest news from the Tochi Valley reports that the gathering to hear the terms, which was called for to-day, has not taken place, as the Madda Khel maliks were afraid to attend, despite the safe conduct promised them by General Corrie-Bird.

It will probably be arranged for them to send a deputation later on, as they are anxious to submit.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

OFFICERS RE-CALLED FROM FURLOUGH.

All leave in the Indian Medical Service is closed, and twenty-one officers have been re-called from furlough at Home.

MILITARY AND MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant Windham, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, is re-appointed to the Political Department, and is seconded in his regiment.

A pension of Rs. 320 monthly has been granted to Mr. Thomas Anderson, late Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard.

Reconstruction has been sanctioned of the Hospital buildings at Chowni-farm, Hissar, which were destroyed by the storm in September last.

The services of Lieutenant Manning, under the British Central African administration, has been extended for another two years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thorold, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, acts in Command of the Aden district, during the absence of General Cunningham, on leave.

THE FAMINE.

The numbers under Famine relief continue to fall, the total this week being well under three millions ; Burma and Rajputana alone reporting a slight advance.

Madras has fifty thousand less than seven days ago upon the relief-works.

HEAVY MORTALITY AMONG CATTLE.

A grant of Rs. 20,000 has been made by the Famine Relief Committee to the Baluchistan Agency for the assistance of people in the Tahsils where mortality amongst sheep and cattle owing to draught has been most severe.

THE 28TH BOMBAY PIONEERS FOR MALAKHAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 11.

Major-General J. Duncan, Commanding the Poona District, this morning, inspected the 28th Bombay Pioneers. The entire Regiment with the Band in the centre fell in, facing west. The men as well as the officers were all dressed in khaki and presented a very smart appearance, seemingly quite fit to start, as they were doing at 48 hours' notice, for the front. Colonel Rowden Reilly, the officer commanding, drew the men up, and shortly afterwards Major-General Duncan, accompanied by Major O'Sullivan, A.-A.-G., inspected them. The General addressed them. He said he was very pleased with the inspection. The regiment was ordered to Nowshera, but whether they would go beyond that place he was unable to say. The probability was, however, that they might be called upon to serve actively, and then remembering their traditions as a good fighting regiment he felt sure they would sustain their good name. Wherever they vent they must bear in mind that the eyes of everybody were upon them.

The honour of the Bombay Army was in their hands, and he trusted they would uphold it in the face of the enemy. He could see several of them with medals on their breasts, and he hoped that when they returned he would see them come back with many more. After commending them all to God's protection, he then declared the parade closed. The men were after this marched back to quarters. Major-General Duncan after this in turn shook hands with the European and several Native Officers, and congratulated them on their opportunity, wishing them good-bye. General Westmacott, who formerly served with the regiment, and had the honour of going out with it on several occasions when it was called on for active service, was also present to witness the parade, and bid his old corps God-speed.

LATER.

The 28th Pioneers left, this evening, by two special trains for Nowshera. A good number of officers were present to see them off. As the train steamed out hearty cheers were given for "Maharani-ki-jai."

LIEUTENANT GREIG.

Many persons, both here and elsewhere in the Presidency, will be sorry to hear that Mr. Greig, whose name has become a household word in connection with cricket in these parts, is going away with this his regiment. The Presidency will be all the poorer for the loss of him, but one and all are sure to wish him as many laurels on the battle as he has hitherto gained on the cricket field. Another who will be missed in the same line of sport, is Mr. Wigram, who last year played for the Presidency, and who appeared in almost every match played upto now.

JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL TIES.

The semi-final ties in connection with the Junior Polo Tournament were played, this evening, at Kirkee. A large gathering of spectators was present.

The first match, between the Poona Horse A team and the 2nd Lancers team, was as before. In the first chukker the Poona Horse had the best of it, and scored three goals and one subsidiary to the Lancers' *nil*. In the second chukker one more goal was added ; the Lancers' *nil*. In the third chukker some fast play was witnessed. Hewlett, of the Lancers, made a grand effort, the score being awarded with a subsidiary. The Poona Horse soon retaliated and got a goal, but the Lancers continued to press their opponents. After that, however, nothing happened in that chukker. In the fourth chukker the Poona Horse played a careful game, their combination being much applauded. Several shots were saved by their Native Officers. Dr. Kilkelly had a fall, but was not much hurt, and was soon saddled and scored one more goal and one subsidiary. In the fifth chukker nothing was scored.

The Poona Horse thus won by six goals and two subsidiaries to the Lancers' one subsidiary.

The second match was between the Poona Horse B Team and Poona Gymkhana. The Poona Horse were again superior in this match. Dr. Lloyd Jones on the Gymkhana side was unable to play owing to illness, and the place was given to Captain Welman. Generally speaking, the Native officers of the Poona Horse were well in front. The Poona Gymkhana did their best, their fencing being repeatedly commended, but the Poona Horse maintained their superiority. In the first chukker the Poona Horse made one goal and one subsidiary to the Gymkhana *love*. In the second chukker the Poona Horse made one more. In the third chukker one subsidary was added by the Poona Horse. In the fourth chukker an in-and-out game was witnessed, both sides scoring *nil*. In the fifth some performance was also witnessed, but resulted in no scoring.

The Poona Horse thus won by two goals and two subsidiaries to the Gymkhana's *nil*.

THE FINALS.

Both the teams of the Poona Horse now remain to play in the finals, which will probably be played on Monday next.

CRICKET : POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* GAGRAT'S TEAM.

Mr. Gagrat brought a team from Bombay to play against the Poona Gymkhana. The ground was wet, and play did not commence till two in the afternoon. The Gymkhana won the toss, and went in, making 70 runs ; whilst Mr. Gagrat's team made 32. It was only a one-day match, and the Gymkhana won by 38 runs. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt Lowis, b Writer	4
Browne, c Cooper, b Bharucha	24
Fairfax, b Writer	11
Bradford l b w b Bharucha	0
Edwardes, c Gazdar, b Bharucha	7
Deas, c Gazdar, b Bharucha	17
Sale, b Writer	0
Major Bythell, c and b Bharucha	3
Young, not out	3
Capt Chitty, c Mulla, b Bharucha	1
Melville, b Writer	0
Total	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bharucha	26	12	29	6
Writer	25·3	9	41	4

GAGRAT'S TEAM.

Gazdar, l b w b Deas	10
Raja (jun), c Chitty, b Lowis	0
Cooper, c Deas, b Lowis	5
Gagrat, c Edwards, b Lowis	2
Raja (sen.), c Chitty, b Lowis	5
Wadia, b Deas	3
Writer, c Bradford, b Lowis	1
Mulla, b Deas	0
Kapadia, not out	0
Bharucha, b Deas	0
Extras	6
Total	32

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lowis	12	5	17	5
Deas	12	3	15	5

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Buckland, Mr H H
Illington, Mrs
Lee, Mr and Mrs J B
O'Kinealy, Mr Justice
O'Sullivan, Surg-Major and Mrs
Powell, Surg-Major and Mrs H A W
Robertson, Capt E M
Stevenson, Lt K H
Starkey, Major L E

FOR BRINDISI.

Beechcroft, Mr C P
Gahan, Mr F
Johnstone, Mr W A
Jenkins, Hon Mr Justice, and Mrs
Lawrice, Mr K S
Mules, Mr H C
Oakehan, Mr A H M
Sewerlycoo, Mr C W
Sabson, Mr A M C D
Thom s, Mr
[illegible], Mr C D
Wilmer, Major A H

FOR ADEN—Makhania, Mr D M.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 22.

CRICKET during the past week has been played under perfect conditions. Even in Manchester we have watched the game with the bluest of blue skies above us. It has been hot, it has been very hot, though sometimes the rage of the sun has been tempered by a gentle breeze. No wonder that, on such hard wickets as we have had, some huge scores have been piled up. It has been a time of rejoicing for the batsman and of anxiety and exertion for the bowler, who has simply had to whistle and look as cheerful as he could while his average was being recklessly destroyed. Yorkshire made a tremendous mess of Sussex in the early part of the week. All day on Monday and part of Tuesday did Brown and Tunnicliffe, the first pair of Yorkshire batsman, keep at the wickets, and they were not parted till they had beaten all previous records. The total was not less than 378 when the long Pudsey man consented to leave. Brown, however, went on with his merry work for another four and a half hours, and when his innings did at length come to an end there were 311 runs to his name. Brown is now a member of a highly select circle. "W. G." has three times made over 300 in an innings. He made 344 and 318 not out in 1876, and again last year he made 301. A. C. MacLaren's 424 at Taunton is of course the record score, and the memory of it is stil fresh. W. W. Reed and W. L. Murdoch were the only other cricketers who had passed the third century until Brown accomplished this feat. Grace's 344 was, by the way, a very wonderful performance, and is worth recalling. He was playing for M.C.C. against Kent, and Kent scored 473 and got the Club out for 143. Grace, when he went to the wickets for a second time at five o'clock on the Friday, in company with A P Lucas, regarded the match as pretty well over. His idea was to catch a train that night, so that he might reach Clifton next day and have a quiet Sunday's rest. So it was that he went rather recklessly to work. He hit at everything, the hits came off, and the score mounted at an enormous rate. When stumps were drawn for the day he had made 132, not out, of a total of 217 for four wickets. Having perforce to miss his train Grace thought he might as well make the best of a bad job, and so on Saturday he hammered away at the Kent bowling—in particular at Mr. Absolom,—and with Mr. Crutchley put on 257 for the fifth wicket. He made his 344 in six hours and twenty minutes. Many a batsman would be content to miss a train could he so sweetly be revenged.

After [illegible] they had received from the [illegible] Sussex came to Manchester, and, having the luck to win the toss, made havoc of the Lancashire [illegible]. Sussex are no longer the Sussex we knew of old. It is not many years ago since cricketers, when speaking about that country, somehow dropped into the phrase "Poor old Sussex !" If one opened his newspaper in a train, some inquiring neighbour might casually ask, "And how are poor old Sussex faring ?" Other counties looked gleefully to the visit to [illegible]. If Grace or Stoddart or anybody found his average getting rather low, he consoled himself [illegible] that Brighton would set things right. [illegible] no longer in such poor case. In Mr. W. L. Murdoch they have a skipper of renown, one who has made a [illegible] fame for himself here and under the southern cross. He is perhaps the finest of all captains. [illegible] is Ranjitsinhji—what can be said of him [illegible] not already been said ? He has come in [illegible] years as a revelation to the cricketing world. [illegible] he should be, the darling of the crowd. Never [illegible] a Sussex match so popular before as this has been, and all because of Ranjitsinhji. When he went in to bat on Thursday some 15,000 or 16,000 people welcomed him with a roar sustained during his progress from the pavilion to the wicket. Not a man on the ground, we suppose, but wished Ranjitsinhji to make a big score. It might be bad for us, but that did not matter. Let him score away ; make 50, 100, any number, and we should not grudge him one of them. There was a cry of dismay when, having notched only five runs, the Prince sent a ball clean into the hands of MacLaren. It was missed, and people gave a sigh of relief. Never was a fieldsman so cordially forgiven a mistake. And yet that mistake might easily have led to our defeat. It was not only that the Prince scored some eighty odd runs after his let off. The case was more serious than that, for it led to our bowling being thoroughly collared, so that the way was made easy for succeeding batsmen.

However, all's well that ends well. We did not lose the match and the people saw Ranjitsinhji for an hour or more at the wickets, by comparison, make the hitting of other batsmen look coarse—an exhibition rather of strenghth as distinguished from skill, —and in short (as Mr. Micawber has it) they had a thoroughly enjoyable time. What they looked for, but did not see, was "new stroke" which had been promised to us by Mr. C. B. Fry. Some of us al along had been sceptial about this little matter. Had Mr. Fry been playing an elaborate jest on the public in suggesting that a perfectly new stroke is possible Ranjitsinhji? Has the Prince not exhausted all resource in that direction? And, to continue this series of questions, is it quite true that William Murdoch sighs, "As if you had not strokes enough already!" on hearing that the Prince had this thing in mind? Ranjitsinhji's innings was all that was good and to be desired, but in vain we looked for that stroke which Mr. Fry tells us had been the subject of such serious thought in the study. It may yet, of course, be simply in genesis. When the Prince comes again to us, after his journey home—no one can calmly contemplate the possibiility of his not returning,—we may hear more of it. Meanwhile we have our doubts whether or not Mr. Fry is given to fable.

On the third day of the match, which was Saturday, it was expected that Ranjitsinhji would be seen at the wickets a second time, and accordingly there was another very big crowd. The Prince had journeyed to London on the previous afternoon, and he travelled all night to get back to the field, which must have been a very fatiguing experience. The short history of his second innings was distinctly funny. It was almost luncheon time when the first innings of Lancashire was over. The follow-on had been avoided, and the home county were within about fifty of the huge Sussex total. What the fifteen thousand people now wanted was to see Ranjitsinhji batting. As it was clearly impossible to finish the match, Sussex had decided that they would not close their second innings. So it was that Mold and Hallam were reserved for the great fixture of to-day at Bradford, and the bowling work was given to Briggs and Cuttell, whose bowling averages were not considered a matter of much moment. The first pair of batsmen made a long stand, but there was no change in the attack. Ten by ten the runs mounted up, and the appearance of the Prince was delayed. Briggs was hit all over the field, and the crowd, not quite understanding the policy of the Lancashire captain, clamoured for a change. MacLaren was advised to put this and the other man on in place of Briggs, but he took no notice of these appeals from the ring. But at last he gave the ball to Baker, and that player at once caused a separation. Now it was that Ranjitsinhji came in. This was what the people had been impatient for. Again was the Prince cheered all the way to the wicket. It was the reception a king, let alone a prince, might meet with. He took his block and faced Baker, and the very first ball he sent straight to the hands of a fielder and was caught. An extraordinary silence prevailed over the ground. For a moment one might almost have heard a pin drop. Then there was a laugh; that the innings so long expected had ended in this sudden and disappointing way.

It was a laugh in which there was some bitterness. Ranjitsinhji himself seemed to share the general surprise. After all the cheering with which he had been welcomed, this seemed to him clearly an anti-cimax. He shrugged his slender shoulders in an expressive way, as if to apologise to the company. Then the humour of the whole business seemed to appeal to him, and as he walked away from the wicket he laughed heartily, and the good feeling of that laugh was conveyed to the thousands of watchers. All the way to the pavilion did he laugh and shake his shoulders at his comical failure, and finding that he took things in that spirit the crowd laughed with him and made themselves as contented as might be. After that Briggs bowled on to the end without being farther jeered by the crowd, with which generally he is such a favourite. There had not been the least animosity to Briggs, as a player, in the demonstration. People simply saw that he was being knocked about, and wanting to witness the Prince at the wickets they asked for a change. Briggs is still the favourite with the public that he always was, and it was recognised that any bowler might be severely punished on such a perfect ground, more especially a slow bowler. As to the finish of the Sussex match we say nothing, except that it was rather a farce. We have written a good deal about this one match, but we cannot dismiss it without mentioning the fact that in Bland "poor old Sussex" have at length secured a bowler of the first class. He is fast and keeps a fine length. One ball of his may deceive the best batsman, as it deceived Sugg on Friday. With the same action by which he sends down a very fast ball he puts in a slow yorker, and that particular delivery is the most destructive of all. Some hard remarks have been made about Sugg's failure, but, in our opinion, they are undeserved. The ball by which he lost his wicket was good enough to beat anybody. Sugg has saved many a match for Lancashire, and he may do it again, and the fact should be remembered.

Statements of a somewhat alarming and disquieting nature have lately been put in circulation to the effect that ladies when out riding without an escort are being frequently subjected to annoyance, insult, and sometimes to violence at the hands of scoundrels whose object is alleged to be blackmail. It is undoubtedly a fact that ladies when riding alone are occasionally pestered with the attentions of men, if such they can be called, who do not hesitate to take advantage of their defenceless position, and many ladies, apprehensive of such treatment, will never ride alone. Much, however, depends upon the locality, but it is unfortunately true that insulting language and remarks are frequently offered to bicyclists of both sexes, that the same people would be quite free from were they on foot. The average street ruffian seems to imagine that directly a person mounts a bicycle he is free to insult him or her as he pleases and with perfect impunity. It is really time that he should be disillusioned on this point, or the practice stands in danger of becoming established as a habit and custom of the country, and a privilege of the lower orders.

The matter assumes a different phase, however, when the molestation of ladies is organised or pursued systematically, as now alleged, and the object is the extortion of money by threats and menaces. This is nothing less than highway robbery of a very despicable type ; yet the *Birmingham Daily Mail* is responsible for the statement that ladies riding alone are now frequently waylaid by gangs of roughs, who locate themselves in quiet roads, stop ladies whom they meet, and either levy black mail upon them or subject them to the grossest insults. In one case they are said to have effected their object by stretching a rope across the road, thus first throwing their victims to the ground. I fear that ladies are unfortunately to prone to remain silent about any molestation they meet with when bicycling, and that matters may thus be even worse than people think. In every case, however, the duty should not be neglected of calling at the first police station, and there reporting all the circumstances of the case. Ladies need have no hesitation in doing so, as they will meet with every attention and consideration from the officer in charge, and they need not prosecute unless they wish ; but obviously a stop cannot be put to these outrages unless the police are made acquainted with their occurrence.

The daily papers seem to be again adopting the rather foolish plan of giving undue importance to all the accidents to bicyclists they can gather by displaying such information under conspicuous headlines. This gives rise to the impression that bicycling is a very dangerous pursuit, for the public [illegible] into consideration the fact of the many [illegible] of thousands of bicycles that are daily [illegible] the country. There have been, I am sorry to see, many fatal accidents of late, and it would be very instructive if the [illegible] and actual cause in each case could be thoroughly investigated and made public, as it would be very useful to bring such information before novices and others with a view to inculcate [illegible] of caution. I regret to see that a fatal accident recently happened to Miss Holburn, daughter of the M.P. for North-west Lanarkshire. The reports state that she was passing a coach full of holiday-makers near Port Seton, when "her machine swerved and ran into a bank." It would be very interesting for the fact of the case to be elicited by the help of some independent testimony, and had I been on the jury I should have been very particular to ascertain what room was given by the driver for the bicyclist to pass, as I know from experience that two feet, including a stony gutter, is often considered by drivers of this class as an ample allowance for a bicycle.

An interesting book, and one that appeals specially to wheelmen, is "War and a Wheel," by Mr. W. Pollock (Chatto and Windus), who was with the Greek army during the recent war as special correspondent of the *Morning Post*. His experiences go far to emphasise the great utility of the bicycle as a means of locomotion ; for in spite of many difficulties with which he had to contend, he seems to have scored heavily on several occasions over his fellow journalists, who had to rely upon such horses, railways, and steamboats as were available during the turmoil and confusion of a losing cause.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

DURING the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, there were two attacks from plague and three deaths from the same disease. The total mortality for the 24 hours was 146.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	33
Deaths	27

INSPECTION OF QUARANTINE CAMPS.

Sir James Campbell, with Surgeon-Major Dimmock and Captain Welsh, Acting Secretary, visited the pilgrim shed, on Wednesday evening. There were forty-one pilgrims, who were all being sent to their destinations that evening. No complaints were made. All materials, clothing, and bedding belonging to the pilgrims had been sterilized in the steam sterilizer. From the pilgrim shed the Committee went on to Wari Bunder, which was found to be in a satisfactory condition, and fairly dry in spite of the heavy rain. Many of the people were in a very emaciated condition, and these will be detained until they are in a satisfactory state of health. There were 81 persons under observation. The Committee having been joined by Surgeon-Captain Taylor, A.M.S., the medical officer of the District, went to the Narelwady Segregation Camp, which is being prepared with a view to accommodate persons under observation sent from the inspection stations. A considerable increase of such persons is anticipated later. The buildings of the camp have not suffered much from the wet, and are being rapidly made quite habitable. They will be equipped in a few days, and the camp will then be ready for the reception of detention cases. From Narelwady, the Committee proceeded to Sankli Tank Reclamation Ground to inspect the segregation huts there. A few of them are habitable, and have been utilized by Dr. Taylor for accommodating destitute persons.

THE PLAGUE AND FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following further subscriptions have been received towards the plague and famine relief fund which the Plague Committee have acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.
Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar	50
Mr. Shamrao Vithal	50
Mr. Maneckshah J. Taleyarkhan	50
Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar	30
Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare	20
Mr. G. M. Tripathi	20
Mr. C. H. Setalvad	15
Mr. S. G. Ajmkya	15
Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar	10
A Friend	10
Mr. G. B. Rele	10

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegraphic message received from Cutch Mandvie by the Plague Committee, yesterday, it appears that on Wednesday there were altogether seven deaths from all causes : 6 in the hospital and one outside. There were four persons under treatment in the hospital.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THIS annual match was played, yesterday, in showery weather. The morning gave promise of a fine day, but about noon great banks of clouds rolled up and play was interrupted several times by the rain. The Parsee team, which included Pavri, his first appearance for nearly three years, looked the winning team on paper, for the Gymkhana, though they had a fair batting team, was very weak in the bowling department. Rain unfortunately interrupted the play at a somewhat critical point for nearly half-an-hour, and the match ended in a draw. There was a big crowd of spectators round the ground, who showed the usual enthusiasm which is one of the features of these matches. Punctually at 11-30, Hall, having won the toss, went to the wickets with Holland to face the attack of Mehta and Davur (Gymkhana end). Holland soon succumbed as, after making a single, off Mehta, he jumped out to one from Davur, and was very smartly stumped by Khiras. (1-1-1.) Cheetham took his place, but immediately lost Hall, who was clean bowled by Mehta. (1-2-0). Jardine joined Cheetham, and both batswen played a defentive game, and the former did not appear "At Home" with the bowling at all. He made a single off Davur and treated Mehta the same way. Cheetham opened his account with a cut to the tents for four, and put Mehta away for a couple. Just as they appeared to be getting their eyes in Mehta got past Jardine and spread-eagled his wicket. (19-3-6.) Swainson now joined Cheetham and put Davur away for four but his life was short-lived as in playing forward to a bumpy one from Mehta he was caught in the slips by Pavri. Stephens filled the vacancy, and things assumed a somewhat cheerier aspect as both batsmen scored in turn. The new batsman hit Davur to the boundary for four and made several singles, but in attempting to hit Davur again, skied the ball, and was well-caught by Saklatwalla. Ward now joined Cheetham, who had been playing a great game for his side, and opened his account with a single, which brought 50 upon the board after an hour and a-half's play. He was, however, too anxious to score, and in jumping out to one of Davur's failed to get back, before his wickets were put down. (57-7-1.) Doyle was the next man, and immediately began to try and hit. His efforts were somewhat useless, and he put one up at point which was held. Wilson joined Chetham, and the latter began to score somewhat faster than he had been doing, putting both bowlers away to the boundary. At 1-30 the teams adjourned for tiffin. Play was resumed at 2-30. Cheetham and Wilson, the two not-out, going to the wickets, Cheetham at once started by driving Mehta for four, and the next ball he put away for three. A couple of byes brought the score up to 70. Wilson didn't seem happy, but managed to keep the ball out of his wickets and Cheetham gradually took the score up to 80. At this point Pavri took the ball from Davur, and the change proved successful as he clean bowled Wilson in his third over. Reid was the last man in, and his partnership with Cheetham was the feature of the day. They both got a good sight of the ball and treated the spectators to a real lively bit of cricket. Cheetham gave the only chance of his brilliant innings soon after this, a hot one in the slips, and directly after skied a bumpy one from Mehta to mid-off, which was well held. His innings of 72 was one of the best he has ever played down here, and when one looks at the total score, the thought occurs, where would the Gymkhana have been without him ? The Parsees opened their innings at 4 o'clock, with Spencer and Sanjana ; Cheethan and Clarke being entrusted with the bowling. With the score at 14, the latter's wicket was put down by Hall. Mody joined Spencer, and immediately began scoring, and he and Spencer took a good many liberties with Cheetham. The former, however, only made 8 and was cleaned bowled by Clark. R. Mody took his place, but before anything was added to the score he lost the services of Spencer, who failed to stop one from Cheetham. Saklatwalla took his place, but never seemed happy, and only added 3 to the score, when he was bowled by Clarke. Pavri now partnered Mody, and they treated the bowling with scant respect, scoring freely off both Cheetham and Clarke. A change was made, Doyle taking the ball from Clark, and Ward relieving Cheetham, but nothing resulted therefrom, and at the call of time the score stood at 84 or 4 wickets, Pavri having made 17 and R. Mody 24 (not out).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

T H Hall, b Mehta	0
Capt Holland, st Khiras, b Davur	1
H Cheetham, c R Mody, b Mehta	76
M R Jardine, b Mehta	6
F E Swainson, c Pavri, b Mehta	4
L B Stephens, c Saklatwalla, b Davur	9
F J Clark, c Mehta, b Davur	5
T G Ward, st Khiras, b Davur	1
T C Doyle, c D Mody, b Mehta	2
R T Wilson, b Pavri	0
M F Reid, not out	12
Extras	16
Total	132

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Mehta	44	21	5	53
Davur	31	11	4	41
Pavri	10	5	1	16
Bottliwalla	2	...	...	6

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

S Spencer, b Cheetham	17
M Sanjana, st Hall, b Clark	6
D Mody, b Clark	8
M Pavri, not out	17
N Saklatwalla, b Clark	3
R Mody, not out	24
K Khiras D Dubash B Battliwalla A Mehta P Davur	Did not bat.
Extras	9
Total	84

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Cheetham	19	4	1	41
Clark	18	7	3	27
Doyle	2	0	0	5
Ward	2	0	0	6

WEDDING AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

YESTERDAY, at noon, the old Cathedral Church of Bombay was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding, contracted between Mr. Francis A. Reddie, the acting manager of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, and Miss Evangeline Frances Ballard, daughter of Mr. R. Ballard, a tea-planter of Kangra Valley. The bridegroom is well-known and popular, both as a capable man of business, and an enthusiastic sportsman, and there is no doubt that under ordinary circumstances there would have been a large attendance of friends to testify by their presence their wishes for the happiness of the young couple. Owing, however, to a recent bereavement in the family of the bride, the wedding was a quiet affair, and only a few friends were invited. Its simplicity was relieved by the foliage plants which lined the central aisle and by the presence of a surpliced choir, who sang "How Welcome was the Call" on the arrival of the bride, and "O Perfect Love, all Human thought transcending" at the close of the service. Mr. Mant presided at the organ and played the Wedding March as the register was being signed. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. F. N. Hill, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, of Girgaum Mission Church. Miss Swainson was the only bridesmaid, and Mr. F. O. Ellison discharged the duties of best man. The bride was given away by Mr. Douglas Bennett, at whose residence, at Crawford Markets, a reception subsequently took place. The newly married couple, after receiving the hearty congratulations of their friends, left by the two o'clock train for Poona *en route* to Ootacamund, where the honeymoon will be spent.

DURING the month of June 85,267 bales of cotton were shipped to foreign ports from Bombay, the value of such shipments being Rs. 77,90,947.

THE value of house property in Simla continues to rise. A property which was in the market last year for Rs. 40,000, is now put up at Rs. 80,000 ; while houses are renting at higher figures than ever before. One small house in a rather good position is let for the season of 1898 for Rs. 1,200, which a few years ago fetched only Rs. 700 ; while another in quite an out-of-the-way locality is rented for next year at Rs. 2,000, being Rs. 400 in excess of this year's rent.

THE FIGHTING AT MALAKHAND.

FOR some eight or ten days before the attack on Malakhand camp, it had been known that a fanatical fakir had established himself in Upper Swat, and was gaining immence influence on the superstitious and fanatical feelings of the people, not only of Upper Swat, but of the tribes north of the river also, and that great numbers of people were continually coming and going between Landaki—a place about 10 miles from Chakdara, where he had set up his standard—and their homes. He professed to be possessed of divine power, to be able to perform miracles, and to call to his assistance innumerable heavenly hosts. He had a very small gathering of his own, but people flocked to Landaki to listen to him, and went back filled with superstitious awe. Who this preacher is and where he came from is still uncertain. Up to the morning of the 26th, there was no reason to suppose that he would be able to do any active harm, and it was believed that the villages of Thana, Aladand and others, within our immediate sphere of influence, would oppose any doings on his part that would lead to serious disturbance.

On the afternoon of the 26th, however, news was received that affairs were assuming a disquieting aspect ; and arrangements were accordingly made to have everything in readiness to turn out the movable column at a moment's notice, in case it should be necessary to take steps to suppress him. Later on the same afternoon reports came in that the fakir was moving on Thana with a small gathering of boys and fanatics, and meant to go to Aladand. On receiving this information, and at the Political Agent Major Deane's message, Colonel Meiklejohn at once determined to move at midnight on Amandara, and stop the fakir's further progress down the Valley ; but it seems that the people of Thana and Aladand, on his approach, caught the infection of superstition and excitement, and flocked to him, and the fakir, encouraged thus, advanced further down the Valley, all the villagers going over to him *en masse* as he advanced until he decided to attack Malakhand that very night. At 9-45 p.m., while the troops were all engaged preparing for their march at midnight, a Levy jemadar arrived with the news that the fakir and his force had passed Khar and were advancing up the Budhist and Graded roads, and that the hillsides east of the camp were covered with Pathans. The alarm was at once sounded, all the pickets were doubled, and the regiments fell in on their alarm posts. Lieutenant-Colonel McRae, who was commanding the 45th Sikhs, taking as many men as he could get together, at once doubled up to the point where the old Buddhist road reaches the top of the hill, and he arrived at the narrow gorge, through which the Buddhist road passes, just in time to meet a mass of several hundred Pathans creeping silently up the road. In another few minutes they would have been in the camp. He gave them a very hot reception, holding this gorge for about 20 minutes, and finally falling back, as the enemy took possession of ground commanding the gorge to a very strong position completely barring the road, which he has held for the whole time since. Colonel MacRae's prompt action and the stubborn resistance with which he, aided by Major Taylor and his small party, offered to vastly superior numbers, undoubtedly saved the camp from being rushed on that side. As Colonel MacRae fell back to the more easily defensible position he was reinforced by Lieutenant Banff, and then that night they held in check immense odds fighting unremittingly till daybreak. Major Taylor was wounded in the side by a bullet, early in the fight, and was carried away to hospital knowing that he could not recover.

In the centre and left of the camp, on the alarm sounding, Lieutenant Climo, with a Company of the 24th Punjab Infantry had manned the walls of the bazar, commanding the approaches from the Graded Road and the gorge below it. Another company, 24th Punjab Infantry, under Lieutenant Costello, had manned the walls of the commissariat and hospital enclosures facing the gorge form North Camp, and another company of the same regiment supported the pickets on the left. The remainder of the regiment was held in reserve in their own camp. No 5 Company Sappers and Miners had fallen in at the walls and abattis surrounding their own camp. It was a pitch dark night, and at about 10-15 the first shot was fired. The enemy made a vigorous rush at the Abbott Road picket and overpowered it : Dashing through the opening thus made they gained the high ground behind the Sappers' lines, and surrounded their camp and the commissariat godown. Colonel Meiklejohn with his D. A. A.-G. went at once to the 24th Punjab Infantry Camp, and ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Lamb to bring up another company of this regiment to strengthen the Sappers and proceeded with them to the Sappers and Miners camp. Lieutenant Climo's company was now also drawn into this enclosure, as the enemy were getting round his left flank and in his position he partially masked the fire which Lieutenant Costello could bring to bear on the them. In these positions the troops remained all night. The enemy came on with great determination, charging the abattis defended by the Madras Sappers and Miners over and over again. The corps behaved splendidly, driving their assilants back and holding their own manfully under a hailstorm of bullets and rocks showered on them from the rising ground close in front of their abattis. Twice, however, the enemy got through, once taking possession of their quarter-guard, in which was all the ammunition of the corps and some spare rifles. In trying to check this charge Lieutenant Watling was wounded by a ghazi, who leapt the abattis and whom he ran through as he got in. The man struck him across the shoulder and neck first, but apparently with the back of his sword, and then, as he fell, cut him again above the heel. Sergeant Byrne of this company was killed here also. Colonel Meiklejohn was at this time watching the defence on the south and south-east faces of the enclosure, to which place Lieutenant Watling was carried, and where Major Herbert, who had been already shot, was being attended to by Surgeon-Captain Langston. Colonel Meiklejohn on hearing that the quarterguard had been taken at once decided that it must be retaken, and getting together 10 or 15 men with Captain Holland and Lieutenant Climo, led them on to the atttempt. As they got near they made a dash, Colonel Meiklejohn leading. Almost immediately two Sappers were shot and fell at his feet, his orderly was cut down at his side and a Pathan struck him across the chest with the flat of his sword. Captain Holland was shot here, the bullet passing across his back, going under both shoulder blade, but missing his spine, leaving four holes. The reception that this party got caused a slight check, but Colonel Meiklejohn, who was now standing ahead alone, was immovable,

SHOOTING DOWN HIS ASSAILANTS

with his revolver as they came for him. The check was only momentary, and the sepoys, cheered on by Lieutenant Climo, dashed up to him, and into the guard, driving the enemy from the enclosure and saving the ammunition. Some of the enemy had at the commencement got into the commissariat enclosure and into the room where Honorary Lieutenant Manley, Commissariat Officer, and Sergeant Harrington, were. Lieutenant Manley went for them with his revolver, shooting two, and was then killed. Sergeant Harrington had a wonderful escape : he had no weapons, the room was dark, and he stood, with his back to the wall as still as he could. The ghazis walked round the room feeling the wall, but just missed him and thinking the room was empty left. As they came in he had heard them say in Pushtoo, "There should be two here," showing that the men knew the place well and expected to find him there. The attack was carried on for the rest of the night with great vigour, and the enemy having possession of commanding ground on two sides of this enclosure brought a seveecross fire to bear on the defenders continually charged right up to the abattis. It was so dark that although their yells and shrieks could be heard they could not be seen till within five yards of the men's rifles. Colonel Lamb, 24th Punjab Infantry, was shot here in the thigh just above the knee, the bullet shattering the bone. At 2-30 the sound of pipes and "tom toms" coming up the Graded Road indicated reinforcements coming to the enemy, and Colonel Meiklejohh therefore ordered Lieutenant Rawlins, 24th Punjab Infantry, to go up to the fort and bring down 100 men to this enclosure. The enemy were pretty well all round the enclosure, and it was

A JUMPY THING TO BE ASKED TO DO,

but Lieutenant Rawlins, accompanied by one orderl did it gallantly and shooting a ghazi, who attacked him on the way with his revolver, returned safely with the reinforcements. At 4-30 a.m., the enemy withdrew, taking most of their dead with them, but some 40 bodies were picked up in the camp, most of which were recognised as those of men who had been in the habit of bringing wood, grass, milk, eggs, etc., for sale into camp. Our losses were on this first night—British officers :—Honorary Lieutenant Manley killed ; wounded dangerously, Major Taylor; seriously, Colonel Lamb, Major Herbert, Captain Holland, Lieutenant Watling. British N.-C. O., killed, Sergeant Byrne, Madras Sappers and Miners. Native Ranks killed, 21 ; wounded, 31.

Considerable anxiety had been felt during the night as to what had happened in North Camp, as firing had been heard in that direction, but as day dawned it was learnt that no serious attack had been made on the camp. Colonel Meiklejohn at once ordered the 31st Punjab Infantry, No. 8 British Mountain Battery, and squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers, supported by a wing, 24th Punjab Infantry, to

PURSUE THE ENEMY.

They pursued them some distance towards Butkela, but on hearing that they were opposed by a very large gathering, Colonel Meikejohn ordered them to retire, and sent a message to Major Gibbs, Commanding North Camp, to send all his baggage and stores up to the Fort, and concentrate his troops at the Kotal. The Guides had by this time arrived, only having received the order to come to Malakhand at 9 p.m., the night before, and having completed the march of 32 miles with a long climb of 7 miles at the end of it, in most oppressive heat, in something like 16 hours. It is a march which even those who bear on their records the march to Delhi in 1857 may well be proud of. They at once helped with the 24th Punjab Infantry, to cover the withdrawal from North Camp, which the enemy were trying to intercept. It was, however, complete with slight casualties only, the E. P. tents, which it was impossible to move, owing to there being no camels to carry them, being left behind, and these were

BURNT BY THE ENEMY AT NIGHT.

It was now certain that there would be another attack at night, and so the force was re-distributed, the 24th Punjab Infantrfy with two guns holding a conical hill on the north side of the Camp, commanding the approaches from the North Camp direction, the 31st Punjab Infantry with two guns and the main body of the Guides occupying the central enclosure, and two guns and 100 of the Guides were sent to strengthen the 45th Sikhs on the right, while a party of 50 men were sent from the Fort to Maxim Point to close that side of the camp and command the water supply. The attack commenced at 8-30 p.m. again, and was carried on with the same determination as the night before, but this time the enemy did not penetrate. They, however, succeeded in capturing the Serai, which was outside the line of defence, and in which 25 men of the 31st Punjab Infantry had been placed. The enemy attacked it with great vigour, and eventually mined it and set fire to the door. The picket held on manfully as long as they could, but eventually had to let themselves down by the back wall and retire to the enclosure, in doing which they lost ten men. The 45th and 24th were equally vigorously attacked, but they drove off the enemy with great loss. As day dawned the enemy began pressing the 24th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant Climo, who was in command of the regiment, decided to deliver a counter-attack. Accordingly with 180 men he advanced up the spur to the east to meet them, and delivered a tremendous fire on them. The enemy drew off, but he pursued them, driving them from crest to crest in grand style, and inflicting a loss of 90 or so on them. Lieutenant Costello was wounded in this counter-attack, and our losses altogether on the second night were :—Lieutenant Costello slightly wounded, and native ranks, 10 killed, 45 wounded.

All day during the 28th, desultory fighting was going on in every direction round the camp, and large bodies of the enemy could be seen collecting from all directions and joining our foes on the hills. At 10 p.m. in the evening, they attacked again from all sides, and with the same vigour with which they had attacked both nights before. The distribution of our troops remained the same as on the 27th. The attack commenced on the enclosure in which were the Sappers and Miners, the 31st Punjab Infantry and Guides—and the brunt of the fight fell on this position all night, the enemy continually charging in the dark right up to the abattis and breast-works, but they did not penetrate. The 31st Punjab Infantry suffered heavily, the 45th Sikhs also had a very severe time, and estimate they must have killed 200 of the enemy.

THE FIGHTING WAS INCESSANT

all round the camp, and lasted till 3 a.m. It is impossible to estimate the losses of the enemy; they must have been enormous; and in the early morning they could be seen dragging away bodies over the hills. The troops, however, had been fighting now for about 60 hours without sleep, and were too exhausted to pursue and be in a position to fight again the following night. Our casualties on the third night were : British Officers—Lieutenant Ford, 31st Punjab Infantry, seriously wounded ; Lieutenant Swinley, 31st Punjab Infantry, slightly wounded ; Lieutenant Maclean, Guides, slightly wounded. Native ranks—2 killed, 16 wounded. Signalling communication was re-established with Chakdara this day, and it was learnt that they had been attacked twice by day and three times by night also, but were holding their own well. All day during the 29th troops at Malakhand were employed strengthening defences, clearing the field of fire, of huts, trees, and anything that could give cover to the enemy, and in arranging bonfires to light up the approaches over which the enemy were bound to advance to reach the central enclosure. Our force was augmented in the afternoon by one squadron XIth Bengal Lancers under Major Beatson, who were taken into the Fort. On the night of the 29th we were attacked by a very much larger force than had attacked us on the three previous nights ; the attack was delivered on both flanks, and in a most determined manner. Apparently the enemy did not like the idea of

CROSSING THE BELT OF LIGHT

given by the bonfires in front of the Sappers enclosure, and consequently this portion of the camp had a less severe night of it than before. The 24th Punjab Infantry on the left and the 45th Sikhs on the right had to bear the brunt of the fighting this time, and it seemed to be carried on with even greater ferocity than before ; the reason of this we found out afterwards. The guns of No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, which was commanded by Lieutenant Wynter, and which had been working almost incessantly for 84 hours, played great havoc with the enemy, and rendered the greatest assistance to the defenders. The attack began at 9-30 and was pressed vigorously all night, culminating with a tremendous effort from 2 to 2-30, when it suddenly ceased, and the enemy drew off. The reason for the increased fury of the attack this night appears to have been due to the presence of the "Mad Fakir" himself. It is reported now that on the three previous nights he had sent his blind believers on to fight, saying that he would

STAY BEHIND AND PRAY!

After three nights of defeats, and having suffered very heavy losses the believers began to feel a little dissatisfied with the efficacy of their leader's prayer, and suggested that he should come himself and lead them, and then perhaps the heavenly hosts, which he professed to be able to call to his aid, would come down and assist them. It was an argument that he had not the face to resist and so he came. His followers firmly believing that the unbelievers were to be delivers into their hands, and that the heavens would be opened and crowds of armed angels would descend and help them, dashed on to our ranks led by the Fakir himself and his first lieutenant and faithful companion. The latter was killed and the fakir himself wounded. This probably happened at 2-30, when the enemy withdrew, the fakir himself flying back to Landakio. This accident to their leader has probably considerably shaken the belief of his followers in his divine power, and his rapid retirement to Landaki has no doubt been recognised by them as a proof that he has not a very strong belief in himself. At any rate the the fighting though still maintained was no longer pushed with the same spirit as hitherto. Our casualties this night were : British Officer—Lieutenant Costello seriously wounded. He had already been shot in the arm but insisted on going on with his duty, and was again shot in the other arm, the bone being fractured. Among the native ranks were : killed one, wounded, 17.

A CHARGE IN A THUNDERSTORM.

All was pretty quiet during the 30th, but a very large organised gathering was seen to have joined the enemy, and it was evident that though the two leaders were *hors de combat* the tribes had no intention of giving up the fight yet, and we prepared for another attack in the night. It began at 9-30, but was not delivered with the same energy as before. A heavy thunderstorm broke over the scene in the middle of the night, and the enemy, taking advantage of the greater darkness, the noise of the thunder and the rain, attempted to rush the 45th Sikhs. They were met, however, with the same perfectly cool and steady resistance with which this gallant regiment had opposed to them night after night since the fight began, and were bayoneted in considerable numbers. The enemy withdrew at about 3 a.m., our casualties being only 2 sepoys wounded. Next day the 35th Sikhs and 38th Dogras arrived in camp after a most trying march, the heat on the road being intense, and they were a most welcome reinforcement to our garrison. All was quiet during the 31st, and nothing but sniping into camp occurred that night, so our troops had comparative rest, and, on the 1st, Colonel Meiklejohn decided to take with him 1,000 infantry, one squadron cavalry, and 2 guns, and try and relieve Chakdara. At 11 a.m., the cavalry went down to the plain by the short road to the North Camp. This move was at once discovered by the enemy, who turned up in

SWARMS FROM EVERY DIRECTION.

The cavalry, composed of the Guides cavalry, under Colonel Adams, and one squadron XIth Bengal Lancers under Major Beatson, charged them in grand style, and got well into them once, but the difficult nature of the ground and the skill with which the enemy availed themselves of it, prevented their going far, and they had to fall back, having accounted for nearly 100 of the enemy.

They returnsd into camp under cover of the fire from the infantry and guns, their casualties being : British officers :—Captain Baldwin, Guides, severely wounded, and Lieutenant Keyres, Guides, slightly wounded. Native ranks—1 killed, 12 wounded. Colonel Adams had his horse shot under him. It was now so late, and the enemy were evidently in such numbers, that it was thought it would be impossible, with the probability of having to fight three fights, one in getting out of the Kotal, another at Butkela and again at Amandara Pass, to get to Chakdara that night, and it was consequently decided to put off the attempt till the next day. How successfully this was carried out, and how the garrison of Chakdara were relieved in the middle of a very hard fight, has already been told you. Dargai has not been attacked at all. Chakdara has, howevery, had a very severe siege indeed ; but I will confine myself to the seven days' fighting at the Malakhand and let the defenders of Chakdara tell their own story.—*Pioneer*.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN DONNE, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Bengal Command.

THE undermentioned have passed the examination in the Lower Standard in Urdu :—Captain R. G. Strange, Royal Artillery; 2nd Lieutenant W. J. Lambert, East Lancashire Regiment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. J. MORSE, 17th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant-Adjutant General, Headquarters, Bombay Command, *vice* Colonel W. C. Black, officiating as Colonel on the Staff, and in relief of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Proudfoot resigned.

THE MOHMAND RISING.

News from Peshawar states that a reconnaissance was made on Tuesday, five miles into the hills from Shabkadr without any enemy being seen. The Mohmands, however, are reported as intending to return after replenishing their ammunition and food supplies. As they are said to have lost between three and four hundred killed and several hundred wounded in Monday's action, they may possibly hesitate to venture again across the frontier.

The details of the casualties among the troops engaged at Shabkadr, on Monday, are as follows : Somersetshire Light Infantry : four men killed, eight wounded severely, one slightly; 20th Punjab Infantry seven killed, twenty wounded severely, one slightly: 13th Bengal Lancers, one killed, eight wounded severely, six slightly. The four wounded officers were sent into Peshawar on Tuesday, the wounded men being sent in by batches.

The reinforcement of the Peshawar garrison has been most promptly carried out. In addition to the Gordon Highlanders from Rawalpindi and three companies of the 8th Bengal Infantry, the 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas have arrived. The Gurkhas were intended for the Reserve Brigade at Mardan, but on arrival by train at Nowshera on Tuesday morning they were sent straight on. The 9th Bengal Lancers left Rawalpindi by troop train on Tuesday night, and arrived in Peshawar on Wednesday. The 57th Field Battery from Campbellpore has also been ordered up. These reinforcements will enable General Elles to send the whole of the 13th Bengal Lancers to Shabkadr, thus raising the strength of the force there to about 2,500 men. Apart from this detached column General Elles will eventually have the following troops in Peshawar itself : One section of the 51st Field Battery and the whole of No. 57 Field Battery, No. 5 Company, Bengal Sappers, 9th Bengal Lancers, the Devonshire Regiment, and the Gordon Highlanders, the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Gurkhas, five companies of the 30th Punjab Infantry, six companies of the 37th Dogras, and three companies of the 8th Bengal Infantry. This force will enable him to meet any fresh disturbance, while the quickness with which the troops have been poured into Peshawar will have a wholesome effect along the frontier generally. The mullahs who have proclaimed that the borland is to be swept clear of the British posts by the end of this month will find a difficulty in persuading the tribesmen that this is any longer practicable.

The Mohmands, who have suddenly attracted attention by their raid into the Peshawar Valley, hold the country bounded on the south by the Kabul River from Jellalabad to its entrance into British territory and on the north by Bajour. They extend westwards to the hill country above the Kunar River, and in the east they touch the Peshawar border and the Utman Khel country, lying about the junction of the Swat and Panjkora Rivers. Under the Durand Treaty they have come partly under the political influence of the Indian Government and partly under that of the Amir of Kabul. The actual demarcation of the zones of influende has never been carried out, the attempt to form a Boundary Commission having come to nought a few months ago. The following official description of the districts they hold may be interesting in view of future operations against them : "The country of the Mohmands is divided naturally into two parts, the rich alluvial lands along the bank of the Kabul River from Jellalabad to Lalpura, and the country to the east of Lalpura, consisting of a network of hills and valleys. The principal of the latter are the valleys of Shilman, Gandao and Pandiali. They are, as a rule, dry and arid water-courses, raging torrents in heavy rain, but usually presenting a stony and shingly bed, from which slopes of barren ground lead to the rocky spurs and ranges that flank them." As the Durand boundary runs from Landi Kotal eastwards of Lalpura and then along the watershed separating the basins of the Kunar and Panjkora Rivers, the most considerable portions of the country are within the British zone. The fighting strength of the whole tribe is put at between 17,000 and 18,000, the Baizai accounting for one-half of these. They hold the eastern part of the country adjacent to Bajour and the Utman Khel border. The Mohmands have never been accounted an enemy of much importance in the various conflicts with our troops, and in 1880 they made but a poor resistance when some 5,000 of them, who had crossed the Kabul River near Dakka, were attacked by a column 850 strong, under Colonel Boisragon. On a previous occasion, in 1879 a small detachment of 170 men of the Mhairwarrah Battalion, under Captain O'Moore Creagh, successfully held a position near Kane Dakka against several thousand Mohmands who attacked for six hours. This was one of the most brilliant little actions on the Khyber side during the whole Afghan War. We shall probably hear very soon what sections of the tribe have joined the Hadda mullah, who planned Saturday's raid. The Mohmands are split up into six clans : the Baizai already mentioned, good fighting men ; the Tarakzai (including the Isa Khel and Barhan Khel), 2,800 ; the Halimzai, 2,600 ; the Khwaizai, 1,800 ; the Dawezai, 800 ; and the Utmanzai, 400. There is a comparatively easy route into their country from Matta, a few miles north of Shabkadr, over the Inzare Pass. This is known as the Alikandi route, and it might have been used by the Chitral Relief Force in 1895 in preference to that over the Malakhand, but it was thought desirable not to enter the Mohmand country at that time.—*Pioneer*.

THE WORLD RUNS AWAY FROM US.

THE other day we had a talk with a man who knew as little of the world around him as a baby. Yet he was a man of naturally fine intelligence. He had just been relieved from prison. Ten years ago he was incarcerated under a life sentence. Recently, however, circumstances had arisen which proved his innocence, and he obtained his freedom. But nothing seemed as before. He had been stationary while the world moved on. Many of his old friends were dead, and all were charged. A big slice of his career was lost, and worse than lost. Could be ever make it up? No, never, Besideds, although he had committed no offence, the mere fact that he had been convicted of one, would always place him at a disadvantage.

Different as it is in all outward conditions long illness produces results which resembles those of enforced solitude. When confined to our homes by disease we are virtually out of the world. Friends may and do pity us ; but they do not lie down by our side and suffer with us. Ah! no. They go their own ways and leave us alone. In the midst of company we are still alone. Enjoyment, food, sleep, fresh air, movement, work, &c.—those are for them, not for us. Alas! for the poor prisoner whose jailor is some relentless disease. Who shall open the iron doors and set him free?

"I never had any rest or pleasure." So writes a man whose letter we have just finished reading. "In the early part of 1888," he says, a strange feeling came over me. I felt heavy, drowsy, languid, and tired. Something appeared to be wrong with me, and I couldn't account for it. I had a foul taste in the mouth, my appetite failed, and what I did eat lay on me like a stone. Soon I became afraid to eat, as the act was always followed by pain and distress. Sometimes I had a sensation of choking in the throat as if I could not swallow. I was swollen too, around the body, and got about with difficulty owing to increasing weakness.

"At the pit of my stomach was a hungry, craving sensation, as though I needed support from food ; yet the little I took did not abate this feeling. My sleep was broken, and I awoke in the morning unrefreshed. For four years I continued in this wretched state before I found relief."

This letter is signed by Mr. Charles H. Smith, of 19, New City Road, Glasgow, and dated February 15th 1893.

Before we hear how he was at last delivered from the slavery of illness, let us listen to the words of a lady on the same theme : Mrs. Mary Ann Rusling, of Station Road, Misterton, near Gainsborough. In a brief note dated January 3rd, 1893, Mrs. Rusling says she suffered in a similar way for *over fifteen years*. Her hands and feet were cold and clammy, and she was pale and bloodless. She had pain in the left side and palpitation, and her breathing was short and hurried. No medicines availed to help her until two years ago. "At that time," she says, "our minister, the late Rev. Mr. Watson, told me of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and urged me to make a trial of it. I did so, and presently felt great relief. It was not long before the bad symptoms all left me, and I gradually got strong. I keep in good health, and have pleasure in making known to others the remedy which did so much for me."

Mr. Smith was completely cured by the same remedy, and says had he known of it sooner he would have been saved years of misery.

The real ailment in both these cases was indigestion and dyspepsia, with its natural consequences. Throughout the civilised world its course is marked by a hundred forms of pain and suffering. Men and women are torn to pieces by it as vessels are by the rocks on which they are driven by tempests. So comprehensive and all-embracing is it that we may almost say that there is no other disease. It signifies life transformed into death, bread turned into poison. Watch for its earliest signs—especially the feeling of weariness, languor, and fatigue, which announce its approach. Prevention is better than cure.

But, by the use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, *cure* is always possible ; and poor captives in the loathsome dungeons of illness are daily delivered as the hand of the good German nurse swings open the doors.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Billiousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

NEWS OF THE DAY

OUR latest frontier news is to the effect that a number of mullahs, with a following of fanatical tribesmen, have left Ningrahar, Tagao and other districts about Jellalabad, to join the mullah of Hadda or the mad fakir. Similar movements took place during the Ambela campaign, and it will obviously be necessary to keep a sharp look-out all along the frontier for some time to come.

ALL continues to be well at Chitral and Drosh. Latest news from which, coming via Gilgit, dates from the 7th August. No communication via Dir and Malakhand had reached the garrison there, since the 28th July, but a few telegrams had arrived by way of Gilgit. Special dak runners had been put on between there and Chitral, who were doing the journey in three days.

MR. E. VAN DER STRAATEN, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Karachi, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT K. V. KUKDAY has been appointed to the medical charge of the Plague Flying Column No. 2.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN G. S. THOMSON, M.B., M.Ch., has been apointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Satara.

THE services of Miss Morey, Lady Nurse, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 11th July last.

WE understand that Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai is a candidate for the vacancy in the Corporation, created by the resignation of Mr. R. H. Vincent C.I.E.

MR. T. S. GREENAWAY, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for six months.

MAJOR W. QUENTIN has been appointed President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee vice Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E.

MR. H. S. LAWRENCE, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner in Sind during the absence of Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., B.A. (Oxon)

WITH effect from the 10th August 1897, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. Selby, R. E., Mr. J. Willcocks, Under Secretary to Government, will officiate as Secretary to Government, Public Works Departmen (Railway) ; Mr. J. Adam, officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, to officiate as Under Secretary to Government.

THE following appointments have been made vice Lieutenant J. L. Harrington, proceeded on leave, or pending further orders :—Lieutenant J. W. B. Merewether to act as Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden ; Lieutenant W. Beale to act as Fourth Assistant, Lieutenant N. S. Coghill to act as Fifth Assistant, Mr. W. Malcom Jones to act as Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, with effect from the 1st July 1897.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. K. HATCH, M.B., C.M. (Aber.), F.C.S. (Lon.), has been appointed substantive pro tem. Principal, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties, and Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert, F.R.C.S., substantive pro tem. Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology in that College with effect from 31st May last.

MAJOR G. B. O'DONNELL, B.A. (Oxon.), Captain H. G. Carnegy and Lieutenant R. S. Pottinger have been appointed to act respectively as First, Second and Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Major J. S. Ashby.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned estimates amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,68,400 for famine relief works in the Mozufferpur Division during the current year. The works include the excavation of the Bagmati Canal, the Bya Nullah cutting and the Arizpur Pyne.

APPLICATION has been made to the Government of India for the temporary services of one of their Consulting Engineers, to inspect the first hundred miles of the Mombassa-Uganda Railway before it is opened for traffic.

CAPTAIN PHILLIPS, 5th Gurkhas, Attache at Army Headquarters, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, vice Captain Peach. Captain Carnegy, of the Bombay Marine Battalion, will succeed him as Attache in the Adjutant-General's Department.

IN the discussion on the French Budget for 1898, an amendment will be introduced by Messrs. Michelin and Clauseret reducing the allowance for the supply of material for the forfitications of Paris. The amendment is intended as an indication of the necessity of abolishing the fortified walls which encircle the city.

A TELEGRAM received from Havana states that General Weyler has arrived at Tunas, and is marching on Sancti Spiritus. Matters are improving, and the Spanish general hopes to bring the campaign to a satisfactory conclusion in due course. An official despatch confirms the news that several engagements have been fought in the provinces of Matanzas Havana, and Pinar del Rio, although General Weyler had declared them to be pacified. The number of insurgents killed in the fighting is given at sixty-seven. General Weyler has issued a proclamation granting an amnesty to all insurgents who will tender their submission, and offering them food and assistance in obtaining work.

WE hear that the river Indus is now 37·50 feet at Khushalgarh and rising steadily and quickly. The boat bridge is in good condition. No rain has fallen there from the 2nd instant.

THE main importance attaching to the many rumours flying just now about the frontier, writes the Lahore paper, is that they indicate a restless spirit in the Amir, a man of unbounded ambition. There can be no doubt whatever that very exaggerated reports of the Turkish campaign in Thessaly have reached Kabul. The Afghan dignitary, who, Reuter tells us, has arrived at Constantinople with a suite of thirty, is most probably the bearer of congratulations to the Sultan. There is, of course, nothing strange in all this ; it has, indeed, been anticipated from the first by men familar with Afghan sentiment. Perhaps, when Major Deane unravels the plot which culminated on the heights of Malakhand just a fortnight ago, it will be possible to speak more definitely about the true cause of the present unrest on the frontier.

THE two officers who were killed in the attack on Abu Hamed on the 7th instant, Major Sidney and Lieutenant FitzClarence, belonged to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and the Dorsetshire Regiment respectively, but they were both serving with the Egyptian Army. Major H. M. Sidney joined the service in 1883, was promoted Captain in 1889 and Brevet Major last November. He served with his regiment in the Nile Expedition in 1884-85, was present in 1891 at the capture of Tokar, and commanded the 10th Soudanese Battalion last year under Sir Herbert Kitchener, being mentioned in despatches and obtaining his Brevet Majority. He was in possession of the Egyptian medal and clasp, the Khedive's star and clasp, and the 4th class of the Mejidie. Lieutenant Edward FitzClarence joined the service in 1889. He served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force under Sir Herbert Kitchener in 1896 with the Battalion commanded by the late Major Sidney, being mentioned in despatches.

IT is an ill-wind which blows nobody any good, observes a contemporary, and one result, at any rate, of the recent occurrences will be to give to the Congress movement a blow which it will take years to recover from. Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Caine, and their native allies are at this moment an utterly discredited body at Home, and it will be very long time before the House will again pay the slightest attention to whatever they may say.

MARGARET DELAND'S new volume, "The Wisdom of Fools" (Longmans and Co.) is a collection of stories somewhat over didactic in intention, but wrought with all this writer's distinction and delicacy of touch. In each of these four stories a problem is posed which if not solved for the reader stimulates his imagination. In "Where ignorance is bliss' tis folly to be wise," the question asked is whether a man is obliged to lay bare to the woman he is about to marry the dark secrets of his past. William West, engaged to Army Townsend, resolves to tell her of a sin committed in his youth, so bitterly repented of that now he seemed to have no more to do with it "than a well men has to do with the disease of which he has been cured." Let our readers discover for themselves how Amy behaves when her lover opens for her the door of his Blue Beard's closet, and she sees the foul skeleton hanging therein. In "The House of Rimmon" William West is once more the central figure, but the question asked concerns Mrs. Eaton. This "soft, negative, biddable creature," is a penniless widow, who on the death of her husband is received with her children into the house of a wealthy brother. Gradually the revelation comes to the poor lady that this colossal fortune, the fruits of which she is sharing, is founded upon injustice done to the workmen. The problem presents itself to her, Is she an accomplice in the undoing of the weak? This question of complicity against the feeble and oppressed lies at the "root of the riddle of the painful earth." How Mrs. Eaton answered it must be read elsewhere. The other two stories are no less appealing and perplexing.

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. H. G. O. Bax Ironside, now Second Secretary at Washington, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Peking, in the place of Mr. Clarke Thornhill, who will not proceed to that post.

A GREAT crowd gathered on Clapham Common on the 17th ultimo to see the annual review of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade by the Duke and Duchess of York. Preceded by Commander Wells, and with Dr. Collins on one side and Colonel Rotton on the other, the carriage slowly made its way to the saluting point, whilst the band of the Feltham School played the National Anthem. Their Royal Highnesses then drove up and down the lines, under the escort of the two chairmen, who answered the numerous questions put to them by the Royal visitors. A pretty incident occurred as the Duke and Duchess reached the dais, where the latter was presented with a bouquet by Miss Rotton. Before taking his seat the Duke walked out to the parade-ground, and calling Commander Wells to him, asked if any of his "old shipmates" were among the men on parade. It is well known that one of the qualifications of a recruit to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade is that he shall have served a certain time on board ship, and preferably in the Royal Navy. The word was rapidly passed along the line, and it was soon discovered that four of the men had served under the Duke at sea—three of them in the Bacchante, on board which the Duke and his elder brother made their tour of the world, and one other more recently, when the Duke was in command of a torpedo-boat. They were presented to His Royal Highness before the end of the ceremony, and he said a few words reminiscent of old days to each of them.

A GREAT deal has lately been heard of small-calibre rifles which will not kill or seriously disable, and we have ourselves had doubts as to their sufficient effect in stopping rushes of Indian frontier men. Lately Major Toutee, of the French Army, in a volume entitled "Dahome, Niger, Touareg," has expressed, as his experience of recent French operations in Africa, the view that the small-calibre arm does not stop the man. He records that 200 rounds fired by the Dahomey troops put more men *hors de combat* than 3,500 rounds with the new arm. Although the latter, he says, may wound the man, perhaps mortally, he is often able to fight on for a time. The same subject has recently been treated by Lieut-Colonel Mariani, of the Italian artillery, in the "Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio," who expresses rather different views. In the fighting with Menelik in 1896 the Italians did not employ the new 6·5mm. rifle, so that nothing can be deduced from the operations, but having regard to the fact that the Chitralis were defeated by the Lee-Metford, the Chinese by the Murata, and the Balmacedists by the small-calibre Mannlicher, Colonel Mariani concludes that the new weapons are better than the old. He thinks, however, that in the 6·5mm. (·256in.) rifle Italy has adopted the smallest calibre consistent with sufficiently effective result. With a range of 600 metres and a supply of 162 cartridges per man, it will be well, he says, to be content.

MR. JULIAN STURGIS has a light touch and handles the comedy of social life with delicate adroitness. In "The Folly of Pen Harrington" (1 vol., Constable, Westminster), we are introduced to "Pen's Clique," a society formed by a brilliant young lady, as a proetst against "the gloomy ferocity of the gay world." In its ranks are to be found dancing girls, duchesses, painters, poets, politicians, and the lions of the London season. The aim of the association is "friendship and talk, and case, and again friendship ;" loyalty to "Pen" is its animating bond. A somewhat similar society, presided over by a brilliant young leader, existed in our midst not very long ago. "Pen," with her happy faith in human nature, her greed of ideas, her delight in settling her neighbours' affairs, is a fascinating figure. Among her admirers there are but two whom the young lady treats at all seriously. The cool and tactful Otho Paramount, who "had been learning to live for more than forty years," and in youth had exhausted all the simple pleasures, and Peter Blake, the great African traveller. There is very little story in the book, and with one exception, there is no sensational incident. The charm and interest lie in the play of the clearly drawn characters ; in the aptness and light sparkle of the dialogue.

FULL summaries of the latest information concerning the European barley and oat crops are published in "Broomhall's Corn Trade News." With regard to barley, the prospect in Russia and the Danubian States is, on the whole, satisfactory, so far at least as the spring crops are concerned. There are some districts, however, where they are less promising, particularly in South-east Russia and in Bulgaria. The barley harvest in the latter country will certainly be poor. A forecast of the Hungarian crop shows a deficiency of about 2,000,000 quarters, as compared with last year's yield. In Western Europe the German barely crop is still well reported of, but in France it seems likely to be short, and in the United Kingdom the weather last week was too scorching, especially on the light soils. As a consequence of this intelligence the English barley markets have shown a general advance of 6d. per quarter during the last seven days. Of the English oat harvest the prospect is generally good. "In some districts cutting of the winter-sown crop is already making good progress. Offers of British oats on the exchanges, as well as in the interior, were small and, meeting with an improved demand, realised fully late rates to 6d. per quarter advance. Foreign oats both at Mark Lane and Liverpool ruled very dull throughout, owing to a repetition of the exceedingly heavy arrivals of the previous week. The close, therefore, revealed a loss of about 3d. per quarter on the week. Parcels for shipment opened firm, but subsequently became quiet on more liberal offers and a small demand. Our latest mail advices from Russia say that generally the crop has ripened too quickly and is thin. Harvesting had commenced in the south-western governments, but had not yet made sufficient progress to allow of any precise statements being given as to the yield. The French crop looks well, and with continued fine weather a satisfactory crop is looked for both as regards quantity and quality. Reports from Germany say the article sells well and the tone of markets is firm at 3d. to 4½d. per quarter advance for American. In Russian oats no business has been done, owing to the high pretensions of sellers. Advices from Buda-Pesth report a very steady market at full prices, with small supplies. The demand in Holland has been good, and prices have advanced 6d. per quarter for prime qualities. Antwerp also reported a fair business for near deliveries of No. 2 white clipped American at 13s. 6d. per 320lbs., c.i.f."

KOLHAPUR'S HEIR.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, AUG. 8.

I GIVE now the details of the enthusiastic meeting, which was held in the College Hall, to draw up a congratulatory letter to H. H. the Maharaja on the auspicious event of the birth of a prince. The spacious hall of the college was full by the hour fixed for the meeting. Proceedings commenced by Mr. V. K. Rashingkar, B.A., LL.B., leader of the local Bar, proposing that Shrimant Bala Sahib Pant Amatya, Chief of Bowra, be requested to preside. The Chief having taken the chair amidst applause, in a few words called upon the organisers of the meeting to begin their proceedings. Among those present were : The Diwan, Mr. Meherjibhai Cooverji, C.I.E., the Huzur Chitnis, Mr. Kirtikar, Principal Candy, Vice-Principal Dastur, and all the leading officials and citizens. Rao Saheb V. B. Gokhale, acting Chief Judge, proposed "That on the present joyous occasion of the birth of an heir to the Kolhapur throne, the subjects of Kolhapur here assembled should send in a letter of congratulation to H. H. the Shahu Maharaja Chattrapati." He said that the joy on this occasion was unmixed, and this is due to the remarkable patience shown by his Highness in waiting for the birth of a son to our beloved Ranee Saheb. On the last two occasions he had daughters, and if in haste his Highness had taken another wife, the present joy would have been in the palace marred by the moroseness of a stepmother's ill-concealed dissatisfaction, and for this sticking to one wife, his Highness deserves great praise. Now that a son is born after a daughter, this is, as is understood among us, a sign of good luck, and we hope that the present Akasaheb (daughter) and the new born prince will give double happiness to the Royal father. As is natural in every case, the birth of a son will impose additional responsibility on the Maharaja, for in everything the father does the child is to be his imitator, and so the conduct of his Highness will be moulded in such a way as to set an admirable example to be followed by his son. In concluding, the speaker prayed for long life to his Highness and the new born prince.

Professor V. G. Bijapurkar seconded the resolution. He pointed out that the occasion of the birth of a son or a daughter is a real occasion for joy and festivities, because it is not a matter of ordinary course happening in the life of every man or woman. It is a blessing conferred upon by God, and as such, in celebrating an occasion life the present, we, in one way, really offer our thanks to the Almighty for his mercy on us. The adoption of a boy to the throne, the installation that follows, and other events of the nature are sure to happen in the usual way, but such is not the case with the birth of a son. Even among the humblest of people the birth of a son is an occasion of extraordinary joy, and generally the attainment of a son has been adopted by all poets as the standard of comparison when talking of pleasures. The pleasure is heightened when a son is born in a rich family, where there is wealth without any master to enjoy it in future. The birth of an heir to the throne is pleasing to the royal parents and also to the subjects as they can always fix their attention on their future lord, and take interest in his proper development, physical as well as moral. We all feel that we have to pay off a debt to the ancestors, and one is a debtor so long as he is sonless. We have to congratulate his Highness upon his being freed from this debt. In this world of cares and griefs, one is always in need of relief and pleasure, and a king is in most need of these. It is a popular error that no one is so happy as a king. We ought always to remember what Shakespeare tells us, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," and always pray to God to make our rulers happy in every way. This is another reason why I think we should congratulate his Highness on his getting a son. It is a distinct gain to the people, where they have the rule of a king over them, that he should be able to realise the feelings of his subjects in every matter. The anxiety for children that common people feel must be actually felt by the king, in order to be understood properly, and a father alone knows what fathers feel when their children are starving or otherwise in difficulty. From all these points of view you will see why we are happy at the birth of a son to our Maharaja ; but what enhances our pleasure is that it is a good king that is blessed with a son. I feel when my friend is happy, in the same way we rejoice at the blessing that God has conferred on the Maharaja, because of the good that we have had under him. The speaker referred to what Mr. Fraser, who was tutor and guardian to his Highness before he assumed the reins of Government in April 1894, said to him (the speaker) when asked what sort of ruler they should expect in his Highness. Only a couple of months before the installation ceremony, Mr. Fraser assured the speaker: "He has a good heart and strong common sense," and gave hopes that his Highness would turn out a good ruler. The speaker had not frequent opportunities of personally observing the ways of his Highness, but what he once saw of the Maharaja he would never forget as long as life lasts. It was the occasion, two or three years back, of the sudden collapse of the students' quarters of his College. With what haste his Highness appeared on the scene, and how anxiously he worked and inspired others with a like spirit, one would always remember and would never be tired of describing. It was to his Highness' zeal that the rescue of all students was in the main due. The speaker strongly felt that the good feelings that prompt men to do good deeds come from above. As he had said, the blessings like the births of sons and daughters are the gifts of that Self-same Rewarder of good work in this as well as in the past existences. For this inspiration to do good to people, we must be thankful to God. Whether we look to what Lord Ripon gave us in the way of local self-Government and in the reduction of the Salt tax, and his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda in the encouragement to liberal technical education, and the promotion of vernaculars, the Holkar in sending hundreds of bags of corn to famine-stricken parts, in the firm resolution of the late lamented Chief of Jamkhandi to maintain his High School with the nominal fee rate of only one anna, the old and venerable Chief of Sangli, and other Patvardhan Chiefs in refusing to have any increase of revenue by elaborate revision survey operations, whether we look to one or all of these, the hand of God is seen, and when God blesses such rulers, it is no wonder that the people are really happy. The same can be said of our Maharaja here. His Highness has done everything in his power to reduce the suffering of the poor in these hard days by establishing Annasatras, relief-works, and materially aiding the people's shop in the market and to keep off the insidious plague of Bombay by establishing strict boundry quarantines, to minimise the evils of indebtedness among his subjects, to take steps to found a leper-house, and such other things. When we consider that it is such a king that has been blessed with a son, it is no wonder that our joy knows no bounds, and it is with these feelings of joy and gratitude that I support the proposition moved by Rao Saheb Gokhale.

Mr. Ganesh Rukdikar, the College Shastri, then made a speech describing the delights of a father when he sees his son playing and lisping. The learned shastri quoted and explained two or three sanskrit verses and told the audience how a European scholar danced with the copy of Kalidasa's Shankuntala on his head when he read the famous verse in the VII. Act, which describes how happy are those who get themselves soiled by the dust of the body of the child coming to sit on their lap and talking sweet, though indistinct words, and showing their budding teeth in their causeless smiles. The shastri did not forget to tell that at the birth of sons, kings were in the habit of giving large gifts to Brahmans, and one king he mentioned who gave everything, only retaining the royal insignia to himself.

The last speaker on the proposition was Rao Saheb B. V. Jadhoo, M. A., assistant Revenue Officer. He said that forty years before the people of Kolhapur had a similar occasion, but in those troublous days it was not possible to realise and express how happy they were. They were now more fortunate, having peace firmly established, and, therefore, there was every reason why they should congratulate his Highness on this crowning blessing that God has conferred on him and his subjects.

Rao Saheb K. N. Pandit, District, Officer, then read a draft of the congratulatory letter to be addressed to his Highness, and proposed the same for adoption, which, being seconded by Rao Saheb H. K. Vashkar, Forest Officer, was ananimously adopted. Here is a translation of the letter—:

To his Highness the Shahu Maharaja Chatrapati, G.C.S.I. Such is the humble prayer of your Highness' subjects :—

The unbounded joy that your Highness' subjects, young and old, felt at the very glad news that rapidly spread in the town, on Friday evening last, that your Highness was blessed with the happy possession of the jewel of a son, surpasses all description. In this world full of trouble there is no acquisition so happy as the attainment of a son. To the humble man on earth it makes misery supportable and creates a hope of happiness for the future. Every one that has a son knows how true to a letter are the charming lines of the foremost among poets (Kalidas.) : "The lucky alone become soiled by the dust of the limbs of the sons seeking to secure the shelter (a place) of their lap." If such is the happiness and satisfaction at the birth of a son, even in the case of a common man, it is not surprising that words should fail to express adequately the affectionate joy that every one among the Mahrattas feels at the sight of a prince in the long illustrious line of kings adorned by the great ornament of the heroic race—the Shiwaji Maharaja. There is a peculiar novelty about the present occasion, because of its having no parallel to it for a very long time in the past.)

For the last five or six days every ear was impatiently longing to hear the glad tidings of the birth of a son to your Highness, and when that expected news fell on the ears of the people, the whole town—every nook and corner of it—was filled with joy. The drums began to be beaten, and other auspicious instruments played upon. Distribution of sugar went on. Before the sun was up, wreaths and garlands were hung, flags were waving, and joypoles reared up. Young wom water pots on head, merrily proceeded to the pala in pomp and with tom-tom. Thus, in one way a another, the people were showing the joy they deeply felt at heart. But even so much does not s tisfy us here assembled, and we therefore very eager seize this opportunity of presenting at your Highne feet, with great respect, this our very humble co gratulatory address with a view to express our un ted devotion and affection for our lord, and offer our wishess to double the joy of both your Hig ness and us, your Highness, oyal subjects.

In conclusion, it is the most humble prayer to t Grand Regulator of the Universe, that He may gra long life to our popular and excessively mercif Maharaja, and the new born prince, and give us t happy state of being ruled over by our own benig kings forever and ever.

The proposal for adoption of the draft being duly s conded and carried, Professor R.N.Apte, M.A., LL.B proposed the names of the following gentlemen form a deputation to present the address personal to his Highness:—Shri BalaSaheb Pant Amatya, Sh Balasaheb Jodhava, Rao Saheb V. B. Gokhale, R Saheb K. B. Gokhale, Raosaheb Dajisaheb Vicha Rao Saheb B. V. Jadhav, and Mr. Khatib. Votes thanks to the chair and to Mr. C. H. Candy, the pr cipal, for having lent the use of the hall, terminat the proceedings.

THE STUDY OF HYGIENE.

THIS subject so preoccupies the public mind the present moment in Bombay and the Pre dency that it was very thoughtful of the *We minster Gazette* to give us the opportunity transfering the following to our columns :—

My eldest sister Mary is the clever one of our fa ily. Nina is the beauty. I am only the useful o Tom is the useless member, but he does not think s

We are proud of Mary ; she is studious, and h passed examinations. She does not make the b of herself ; she has a lofty brow, and shows eve particle of it.

Tom says she wears a bold front, but she does n wear a "front" at all. She prides herself on bei perfectly natural, consequently she scorns a pow puff, and generally has a shiny nose. She also we spectacles, and has a deep, rather impressive voi She has all our lives inspired us with a certa amout of awe, but since she has attended ambulan classes we have literally shivered in our shoes, s has became so dreadfully hygienic. She is ready deliver a lecture on hygiene at a moment's notice.

Last Sunday I was enjoying a little salad at supp after evening church (I always think chicken a salad taste so much better after evening church th they even do at a dance), when I suddenly felt Mary eye on me, and she said "Salad, Monica, at this ti of night!" and all my enjoyment was over. It ma me feel almost as bad as I should have felt at a da had I been suddenly claimed by a young man wi red hair and a snub nose who couldn't dance.

However, I did not give way without a struggl I said, "I thought that salad was very good people—good for the blood, or something."

"Green food is certainly good," said Mary, wi her best professional manner (I wish she wouldn say "green food," it sounds as though I were canary), "but not at this time of night"—it w only 8.30. "If you want to eat raw food at any m ment with impunity you would have to live in a sta of nature."

Here Tom interrupted, and said he thought th was all rot, and it wouldn't be any good trying to the Garden of Eden business now, because, there a so many of us there wouldn't be enough fig leaves go round.

Mary pretended not to hear Tom's indecorous r mark, and gave me a long dissertation upon digestion. I was so overawed that I left my sa and nearly took walnut pickles instead, but luck caught Tom's eye and desisted. I was only just time, for she nearly began again, but I pretended was putting the top on the jar.

There are few people who are more trying to ha in a house than those who study hygiene. They see to have so many opportunities. I was sitting in t garden the other day enjoying a novel and so chocolates, when unfortunately Mary passed. S stopped abruptly and looked sternly at me, and th said, "Sweets again, Monica! By the time y realise how bad they are for you you won't have tooth left."

This was very unpleasant, as my teeth are m only beauty.

Mary is studying medicine with a purpose. She going to be a lady doctor. I dont think we shall a of us much care for her to attend us ; personally, prefer a man, and Nina says she thinks a lady doct would be unsympathetic, and so dull. Tom says thinks it would be rather a joke—only he would care for Mary. He says he would prefer someone flu ier (I suppose he means with a fringe), who wo lay a "cool hand upon his fevered brow." So on t whole Mary is not likely to get much practice in t family. Tom says her remedies are too severe. had a cold the other day, and she painted his throa he said she went at it as though she were house-pai ing.

She practises a good deal now on the servants. Th seem to have great faith in her—but they have n been with us long.

One day last week we were giving a large " Home." Mary and I were siting in the morning roo after breakfast, when the housemaid came in a said, "Please, miss, cook's got such a dreadful hea ache ; she says she cant get on with the cooking to-night. Can you kindly give her something for it

Mary rose with alacrity, the light of battle in h eye : "Certainly, Parsons," she said genially, "I w get her some antipyrin."

She ran upstairs and mixed something in a glas and brought it down to Parsons. "Give this to cook," she said, "and tell her she will be all right in a hour."

We settled down again to our occupation of arrang ing flowers. In about twenty minutes Parsons burs into the room with a white face. "Oh, Miss Mary," she cried, "cook's face is swelling dreadful, and her mouth's all drawn to one side."

I flew downstairs, and Mary followed me. Cook was a most terrifying object. I felt greatly alarmed, but Mary was quite calm. She said cook would be all right if she kept warm, and she managed to make her swallow a little brandy. She certainly recovered, but I firmly believe it was touch and go with her. I am sure she had been given an overdose. Mary said she thought not, as it was only what she took herself, and that the woman's heart must be weak. She said also that even if she had given her too much it couldn't be helped. It was practice, and it was only through making an occasional mistake that people could learn.

Mary doesn't really understand or care for poetry, but she is very fond of quoting it, and she added something about "rising on stepping-stones of our dead selves to higher things." Tom said he thought she would be quite likely to rise on the stepping-stones of somebody else's dead body. He was very rude to Mary about cook ; he came up to her in the middle of the afternoon, just when she was lecturing a young friend of his on "Diseases of the spine through over-cycling," and said with a grin, "I suppose you are thanking your stars you re not in the Old Bailey by now."

He worries Mary a good deal. He says he can't bear to see her with a knife, he is so afraid she will give him a cut just to have the pleasure of binding him up.

But she has quite a large practice in the village. She is really extremely good to the people, and they think her very clever. I remember one particularly successful case she had last winter. Our milkman sprained his hand ; some kind of paralysis followed, and the hand became quite limp and useless. He could not even move it, and his wife came to Mary in great distress. She said he had been to the local surgery, and they told him he would never be able to use it again. He was now wearing it in a sling.

Mary went down to see him. She looked at it for a long time, and asked him a great many questions ; then she recommended him to try rubbing it with embrocation. She used to go and rub it for him, and the rubbing cured him.

Tom says the cure was quite accidental, that she merely inquired what the former treatment had been and suggested the very opposite, and that lots of doctors do that.

However, it was a great success, and made Mary's, reputation. The man was deeply grateful ; he came to see her not long afterwards, and said, "You have taken a load off my heart, miss, and no mistake. I was dreadfully afraid it was paralysis, because it's in our family."

"Really!" said Mary eagerly. She was deeply interested, and already longing to cure the family. "Who is suffering from it?" she asked, "your father or your mother?"

"Neither of em, thank you, miss," said the man, "it's on my wife's side—her father died in a stoke."

Tom said if that was a specimen of the agricultural voter, it really couldn't do much harm if women got their franchise ; but Mary was very disappointed ; she felt she had lost a patient.

R. NESH.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
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Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. on bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot : 33, Yarrington Road London.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Marchioness of Lorne is already known to the a painter and sculptor. Her Royal Highness turned her attention to architecture. With istance of a young London architect, the ioness has planned the designs for an extension the quite little hostelry at Roseneath, a delightful retreat situated on the Gareloch, one of the arms of the Clyde, and about an hour and a-half's journey from Glasgow. For some years past the Marchioness and the Marquis of Lorne have made the little hotel their recruiting quarters at the close of the London season, but the accommodation was rather restricted, and as the inn—for such it is—is situated on the Argyll ducal estate, an enlargement was considered, and from the design of the Marchioness a new wing has now been almost completed. It is all that comfort could desire. The additional wing consists of a suite of seven bedrooms dining and drawing rooms, a gun-room, &c. The drawing-room windows look out upon the blue waters of the Firth and the lofty Ben Lomond. Alcoved fire places, windows arched in mediaeval fashion, and a kitchen bright with red tiles are some of the features adopted by the Royal architect. The Marchioness is to paint the device on the hanging sign over the public entrance to the hotel.

In his interesting paper on the connexion between the old Parliament of Paris and the Scotch Court of Session, read the other day before the members of the Franco-Scottish Society in Edinburgh, Sheriff Mackay directed attention to the similarity in nomenclature in the two institutions. In each the head of the Court was styled President, the judges lords, and the practitioners advocates and procurators. These designations still obtain in Scotland; that of lord, however, has never conferred any right on the judges' wives to be styled Lady, although they seem at one time to have arrogated this title to themselves. "I made the carles lords," growled James V., the founder of the Court of Session, "but who the devil made the carlines ladies?" This ungallant denial of the title to the ladies has exposed them on various occasions to not a little misconstruction where their husbands have taken territorial titles on being promoted to the Bench; the spectacle of Lord Auchinleck and Mrs. Boswell, or Lord Kames and Mrs. Horne, travelling together was, to say the least, somewhat puzzling to those unacquainted with the peculiarities of the senatorial nomenclature.

It is generally supposed that the bones of the great Reformer were torn from their last resting-place in the church of the Castle of Wittenberg during the Thirty Years' War and scattered to the winds like those of Wycliffe. At all events, no trace of Luther's tomb has hitherto been discovered. One of the biographers of Luther, Herr Koestlin, of Halle, has however, raised no little sensation in religious circles in Germany by a recent article in a thelogical magazine which throws over the accepted explanation of the disappearance of the Reformer's tomb as mere fiction. He declares that two workmen engaged on the restoration of the church in Wittenberg Castle came accross the coffin and body of Luther, without letting any of their comrades know of their find. It is alleged that they entered the chapel by night and dug out the remains secretly re-interring them, in fear of arrest. There ought to be no difficulty in discovering whether there is any truth in Herr Koestlin's statement.

Those who have been asking for a gathering of "undistinguished" women as a set-off to the recent affair at the Grafton Gallery ought to have been present at the Shoreditch Tabernacle when they would have found their wishes realised. Certainly this "working women's meeting" assembled "to commemorate her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee" was by no means the least interesting or the least touching of the million or so gatherings which have been held to this end during the last few weeks. Depend upon at any rate, that none of all the Jubilee resolutions was passed with more enthusiasm than that which on this occasion set forth the respect and affection of the working women here assembled for her Majesty, and their admiration of the love and sympathy which she has displayed during the sixty years of her reign towards all classes of her subjects. And they were real, downright, unequivocal working women who passed this particular resolution, as the most casual glance over the well-filled lecture-room was sufficient to tell you. As to Lady Jersey's exposition of the "ideal woman," this was an entirely delightful effort—by no means to be translated into the terms of cold print which gives you the matter, but overlooks the manner, but hugely to be appreciated and enjoyed by those to whom it was addressed. Lady Jersey is an admirable speaker—fluent, self possessed, and with a very idea of what she wants to say, yet full of fun and high spirits, so that merry laughter pursued her remarks at every turn. The neat way with which she roasted Mr. Cuff, the chairman who had incautiously expressed the conviction that the ideal woman was the mother of his own children, caused no end of fun (no one being more amused than the rev. chairman himself), while her admission as a mother that mothers were often very aggravating won the hearts of all the younger members in the audience. But then, as Lady Jersey, went on say, they were only aggravating for the young people's own good and the young people should, therefore, bear with them. Alike as daughter, wife, and citizen, every woman could try to exercise those sovereign qualities of patience, tact, foresight, and unselfishness, which in her judgment went principally to compound the ideal Woman.

The Sheffield correspondent of the *Daily News* writes: The loss to Sheffield of Mr. Mundella's services will nowhere be more keenly felt than among the directors of the great steel works, more especially those which produce armour, guns, shot and shell, and various kinds of war material. Mr. Mundella's time and influence were ever at the disposal of these firms, and the managers, although strong political opponents, have ever frankly acknowledged how frequently he was the means of taking valuable Government orders to Sheffield. Mr. J. D. Ellis, chairman of the firm of the John Bram and Co., a Conservative in politics, told a representative that there was no man in Parliament who had done so much for Sheffield, and he feared they would never get another representative like Mr. Mundella. Not only was he always approachable and courteous, a prompt correspondent, and ever ready to undertake any reasonable commission on behalf of his consituency, but, said Mr. Ellis, his influence was tremendous. It was often found to be greater with the Conservative Party when in power than with his own party. He was such a practical man, and so thoroughly understood the principles of commerce, that political heads of departments and perminent officials alike attached great weight to his advice and requests. Mr. Ellis added that his views of Mr. Mundella were endorsed by the managers of other great works.

The New Zealand Primeir says: "One of the most glorious memories of not only our provincial visits, but of the whole time is the day we spent with Mr. Gladstone. I esteem my stay at Hawarden as one of the red-letter days of my life. The Grand Old Man was as fresh, as far-seeing, as quick to seize points as ever. I found that he knew as much about New Zealand as I do myself, and that he watches over all the developments of the distant parts of the empire still as keenly as ever. One for the moment forgot his advancing years, until he mentioned to me, 'You know I was in the Colonial Office myself in 1835.' That was ten years before I was born!"

The reference in the *Westminster Gazette* to the oddities of text choosing may (writes a correspondent) render it of interest to recall to recollection the instance of a career which was ruined by the choice of a text. The Rev. Thomas Sheridan, the grandfather of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a celebrated Irish clergyman of the period, and an intimate friend of Dean Swift, who prepared "Gulliver's Travels" for the press, when his guest obtained through Swift's influence a living in Cork, but damaged his prospects of further preferment by his unfortunate choice of a text. Having to preach at Cork on the anniversary of Queen Anne's death, he hurriedly chose a sermon with the text, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and was at once struck off the list of chaplains to the Irish Lord-Lieutenant and forbidden to appear at the levees in Dublin Castle.

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What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer:
"Dysentery from impure water.
"Condy's Fluid
speedily renders any water absolutely safe to drink."—
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NOTICES.

POISON in the BLOOD,
Which is the Direct Cause of RHEUMATISM, and in fact of Most Physical Troubles.
URIC ACID.
When the Kidneys fail to do their duty, this ACID REMAINS in the BLOOD.
If this Acid is removed from the Blood,
RHEUMATISM WILL DISAPPEAR
There has never been but one known Remedy for Kidney Troubles, and consequently for
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and that is WARNER'S SAFE CURE.
It is endorsed by Physicians, approved by Scientists, and used by the best people in the land.
It will pay you to bear these things in mind.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

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will preserve your hair, and thus preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair by the use of

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875
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Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

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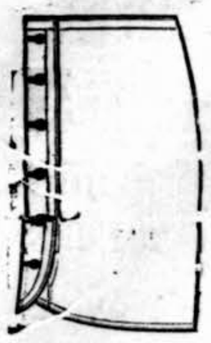
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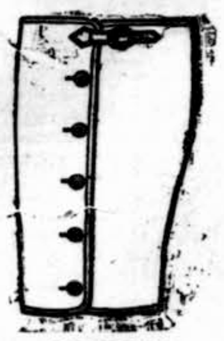
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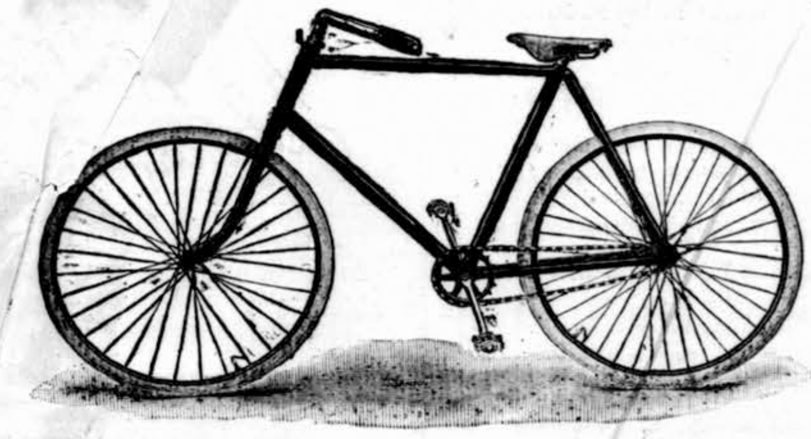

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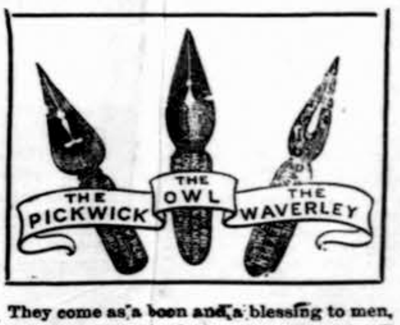

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